The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,283.—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, JULY 16, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance... ..Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town .....Rs. 32 0
" including postage..... " 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town ..... " 28 0
" including postage..... " 38 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town ... " 16 0
" including postage..... " 21 0
For one month, delivered in Town ..... " 6 0
" including postage..... " 7 12
Single Copy for Cash ..... " 0 4
Back Numbers ..... " 0 8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under
First insertion.....Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto ..... " 2 8
Third Ditto ..... " 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ..... " 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4½ " "
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ " "
In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo, every fourteen days.

The steam-ship *Ethiopia*, 1,132 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander D. McCallum, will be despatched on Tuesday, the 20th July, at noon.

July.		August.
Leave Bombay	20	Leave Madras 2
" Carwar	22	" Coconada 4
" Narrakal	24	" Vizagapatam 5
" Tuticorin	26	" Bimlipatam 6
" Colombo	27	" Coconada 7
" Galle	28	" False Point 7
" Negapatam	30	Arrive Calcutta 8

During the S. W. Monsoon, viz., from the beginning of June to end of August, the steamers do not communicate with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut and Cochin; but passengers for the Neilgherries may be landed at Narrakal, six miles north of Cochin, from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging cargo and passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

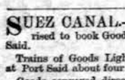
THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, will despatch a steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

Up.	July.	Down.	August.
Leave Bombay	24	Leave Bussorah	13
" Kurrachee	28	" Fao	13
" Guadur	29	" Bushire	17
	Aug.		
" Muscat	1	" Linga	19
" Bunder Abbas	3	" Bunder Abbas	21
" Linga	4	" Muscat	23
" Bushire	7	" Guadur	25
" Fao	8	" Kurrachee	28
Arrive Bussorah	9	Arrive Bombay	31

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every Saturday, at 4 P.M.

The steam-ship *Mariabaun*, 515 tons, 110 H. P., Commander W. A. Ribbert, will be despatched on Saturday, the 17th July, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR CALCUTTA.

THE fine A 1 Clipper Ship HER MAJESTY will be sent off with immediate despatch. For light freight or passage apply to Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart, & Co.

James Downie, Commander.

SUEZ CANAL.—The undersigned are authorised to book through the Canal from Suez to Port Said.

Trains of Goods *Lighters* leave Suez every five days, arriving at Port Said about four days later.

Goods conveyed direct from the Steamers in Suez Roads to the Steamers in Port Said Harbour without landing.

Rate per ton of 1,000 kilogrammes fcs. 25.

The Passenger Boats from Suez to Ismailia have been discontinued until the opening of the entire Maritime Canal.

Homeward Passengers desirous of visiting the Canal must proceed from Suez by the New Railway to Ismailia, whence the journey by the Maritime Canal to Port Said occupies about 14 hours and the fare is 29 fcs.

For all information respecting Steamers calling at Port Said, or other matters connected with the Canal, apply to

BLACKWELL & Co.,
Transit Agents of the Suez Canal Company.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. M. B. COHEN & Co., Shipping and General Commission Agents, No. 8, Meadow Street, entrance Bell Lane.

M. B. COHEN & Co.

20th January 1869.

N. B.—Orders from Up-country promptly attended to.

MUSICAL BOXES, JEWELLERY, CLOCKS.—Our stock has been replenished, and offers the most complete assortment desirable.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—For which the undersigned have also obtained the only first class Prize Medal at the Broach Exhibition. This watch is pronounced by competent judges to be the most practical and best time-keeper ever produced.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

RS. 50 SILVER WATCH.—The only first class Prize Medal was obtained by the undersigned at the late Broach Exhibition for this Watch: its durability and excellent way of keeping time cannot be surpassed at the price.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

STREET'S INDIAN and COLONIAL MERCANTILE DIRECTORY.

For sale at this Office, Street's Indian and Colonial Directory, price Rs. 12-8, giving names and addresses of merchants, professional men, and shopkeepers in all the principal towns of India, Ceylon, China, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, South Africa, Canada, British Columbia, South and Central America, West Indies, Mediterranean, and Great Britain, and also names of consuls, trade returns, customs' tariffs, means of communication, and other information regarding the above mentioned places invaluable to merchants.

"Bombay Gazette" Office, May 11.

CHESSON and WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.

No. 10, Hummum Street, Bombay,
And No. 1, East Street, Poona.

NEW BOOKS.

At reduced price, 10 annas per shilling.

Thackeray's Tee Memoirs of Barry Lyndon	Rs. 5 12
" The Irish Sketch Book	5 12
" The Paris Sketch Book	5 12
" Burlesques	5 12
" Ballads and Tales	4 12
Principles of Human Physiology. By Dr. Carpenter	12 0
Famous London Merchants	3 8
Advancement of Learning. By Bacon	3 4
Adventures in the Ice	2 12
Curious Myths of the Middle Ages. By S. B. Gould	3 12
The Life of Pizarro, with some account of his Associates in the conquest of Peru	3 12
How to Train young Eyes and Ears	1 12
Leaves from the Poet's Laurels	3 12
Stories of the Prairie	3 12
Lives of Indian Officers	3 12
Among the Arabs	4 8
Wild Life under the Equator	4 8
Noontide at Sychar. By Macduff	2 12
Smith's Law of Contracts, new edition	12 0
Under the Willows, and other Poems. By Lowell	4 8
Moon's Bad English	2 4
Alice's Adventures in Wonderland	4 8
Pioneers of Civilization.—The Soldier, the Adventurer, &c.	2 4
Dodd's Dictionary of Manufactures	3 4
Hanover Square. Vol. III	4 12
Feudal Castles of France	10 8
Irrigation in Southern Europe	18 12
Captive Missionary. By the Rev. H. A. Stern	15 12
The Abyssinian Expedition. By Markham	10 8
Lady Audley's Secret, (Parlour edn.)	2 12
Aurora Floyd "	2 12
Eleanor's Victory "	2 12
Only a Clod "	2 12
Sir Jasper's Tenant "	2 12
The Doctor's Wife "	2 12
Henry Dunbar "	2 12
Trail of the Serpent "	2 12
Voices of the Prophets	4 12
Characteristics of Christ's Teaching	4 12
Plain Words on Christian Living	2 0
A Sister's Story	3 12
Baxter's Manual of Commercial Terms	3 0
Handbook of Horizon	0 10
Crivelli's Art of Singing—Part I	12 8
Garcia's Ditto	7 8
Louis Spohr's celebrated Violin School	20 0
Singing method. By Hatton	2 8
The Musical Gift Book—Illustrated	3 8
Songs of Affection. By the Hon'ble Mrs. Norton	3 8
Chappell's vocal Christy Minstrel Album	1 4
" New vocal Album	2 8
" Christy Minstrel Album	2 8
Album of Scotch, Irish and English Airs	2 8
New Pianoforte Album	2 8
Chappell's Italian Song Book	2 8
" Juvenile Vocal Album	2 8
" English Ballad Album	2 8
The Juvenile Pianist; an Album for the Pianoforte	7 0
Ball-room Music Book	2 8
Sabbath Lays. By the Hon'ble Mrs. Norton	7 0
Engel's Harmonium Album	5 12
The Yard Album	2 8
Blotting Books (foolscap size)	5 0
—Ditto— (smaller size)	2 8
Sketch Blocks ..... each	4 8

Bombay, 6th July, 1869. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £25. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £53, 2nd class £34. } of Wines.

Steamers will leave Bombay every four weeks.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; and Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship MAGDALA, 2,200 tons, Captain Thompson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 21st July.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OVERLAND CARGO.—The s. s. ELLORA has brought the CARGOES of the following Vessels :—

ACCELERATED CARGO Ex
s. s. POONA, from Southampton, 19th June.
" DELHI, from Marseilles, 27th June.
UNACCELERATED CARGO Ex
s. s. TANJORE, from Southampton, 12th June.
s. s. SICILIAN, from Liverpool, 13th June.

H. S. BOSTOCK,
Acting Superintendent P. & O. Company.

Bombay, 15th July, 1869.

NOTICE.—BOMBAY CLUB.—The HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 28TH JULY, at 4-30 P.M.

By order of the Committee,
JAMES J. CURNIN, Honorary Secretary.

Bombay Club, 28th June, 1869.

I, the undersigned, give NOTICE, that the PARTNERSHIP which existed between MOWJEE ROWJEE and DAMOTHER CULLIANJEE, as Piece Goods Dealers, CEASED from the 14th June, 1869. Any person or persons having claims on, or indebted to, the said firm are requested to adjust the same within 14 days from the date hereof.—Dated this 16th day of July, 1869.

MOWJEE ROWJEE.

BOTTLED BEER, specially brewed for India by JEFFREY & Co., of the Heriot Brewery, Edinburgh.—To be had at the Godowns of the undersigned.

Bombay, 15th July, 1869. LYON & Co.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE, near the Dockyard, Mazagon.

VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY for SALE by Public Auction, by order of the Trustees of the Estate of Sadanund Gunput Bhundaric, and with the consent of Thacker Morarjee Mooljee and Tricumjee Mooljee, the mortgagees.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE will sell by Public Auction the undermentioned 3 Lots of Landed Properties on the undermentioned dates :—

Lot No. 1.

On Thursday, the 29th day of July, at 4 o'clock P.M., on the premises, all that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being in Colebhat Wady, on the north side thereof, in sub-district of Bhooleshwar, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 101, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 633, containing by admeasurement 298 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the east by the house of Moorajee Premjee, on or towards the west by the property of Vizbukundass Haribhoy, on or towards the north by the public road, and on or towards the south by the property of the said Vizbukundass Haribhoy.

Lot No. 2.

On Friday, the 30th day of July, at 4 o'clock P.M., on the premises, all that cart or piece or parcel of land or ground commonly called or known as The Oari, situate, lying, and being at New Hanuman Street, without the Fort, together with all that chawl or range of buildings, and messuage, tenement, bungalow, shed, and stable, standing thereon, on the north side of the said Hanuman Street, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 98, 99, 100, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 236, and now standing in the name of the late Rawoobai, widow of the late Gunput Bapshia Bhundaric, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on the east by the house of Anundjee Heerjee, on the west by the house of Wassoodeo Bahajee Dewla, on the north by the cart of Narotumdass Narrondass, and on the south by the public New Hanuman Street.

Lot No. 3.

On Saturday, the 31st day of July, at 4 o'clock P.M., on the premises, all that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground, used as a Firewood warehouse, situate, lying, and being in New Hanuman Lane, on the north side thereof, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 96 and 98, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on the east by the house of Anundjee Heerjee, on the west by the vacant ground of the said Anundjee Heerjee, on the north by the property of Joshee Rugoonath Cristnajee, and on the south by the public New Hanuman Street.

The Title Deeds and the conditions of sale of the above properties may be seen on applying to Mr. Cumroodin Tyabjee, at his office, in Forbes Street.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE, Auctioneer.

Bombay, 15th July, 1869.

WANTED, a thorough MAN of BUSINESS to represent a first class Trade Publication of established reputation, to obtain Foreign Subscribers, and introduce General Commission business.—Address BLAKE and MACKENZIE, 29, The Temple, Dale St., Liverpool, England.

BOARD and RESIDENCE.—One or two Gentlemen can find good accommodation, on moderate terms, in a new House on the Esplanade.—Address A. K., office "Bombay Gazette."

NOTICES.

THOMPSON and COMPANY.
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
Opposite the Secretariate,
22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
From the late firm of
ROGERS & Co.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Every care and attention is given to this Department of our business, and being under our personal superintendence, Physicians and Patients may rely on all articles being supplied of the best quality, and prepared with exactness and uniformity.

MEDICINE CHESTS IN GREAT VARIETY.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS CAREFULLY REFILLED.

Messrs. Thompson & Co. devote particular attention to Ships' Medicine Chests, and will, at any time, send on Board a competent party to have the Chest examined, free of charge.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Hair Brushes.	Flesh Gloves.
Nail Brushes.	Chest Expanders.
Tooth Brushes.	Eau de Cologne.
Combs.	Violet Powder.
Corn Plasters.	Feeding Bottles.
Perfumery.	Court Plaster.
Sponges.	Filters.
Sponge Bags.	

AND A LARGE STOCK OF OTHER SUNDRIES.

PIPES, TOBACCO, CHEROOTS.

Orders from Outstations, accompanied by a Bombay reference, will receive every care and attention.

THOMPSON & Co.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL'S PRICED CATALOGUE OF FIRST-CLASS BOOTS at Moderate Prices for Cash, Post free to India on application.

THE GENTLEMAN'S GUINEA ELASTIC BOOTS,

Calf for Walking, or Patent Leather for Dress, free to India by sample post on receipt of remittance for 22s., and a paper pattern size of sole. Remittances to be crossed "Bank of England."

THOMAS D. MARSHALL,
192, Oxford Street, London, W.

BISHOP'S GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT CITRATE OF MAGNESIA,
INTRODUCED AND PREPARED BY
ALFRED BISHOP, Manufacturing Chemist,
17 and 18, Peck's Fields, Mile-end New Town, London.

This perfectly white and delicately clean granulated preparation possesses remarkable effervescent qualities, which far surpasses the ordinary Seidlitz Powder in its cooling, refreshing, and mild aperient properties, as well as in its flavour as a saline draught. It is particularly well adapted for women and young children, on account of its most agreeable flavour and mild effect.

N.B.—The genuine has the name of Bishop upon the Bottle, also the Name and Trade Mark upon the Label, and is sold in convenient sizes and secured in so perfect a manner that it may be shipped with safety to any part of the world.

Manufacturer also of Granulated and Effervescent Carbonate of Iron, Citrate of Iron, Citrate of Quinine, Citrate of Quinine and Iron, Carbonate of Lithia in Tubes, Citrate of Lithia, Vichy Salt, Seidlitz Mixture, and all other Granulated Preparations.

In Chancery.—Caution.—Bishop's Granular Effervescent Citrate of Magnesia.—Mr. Bishop, having discovered that the Label which he has used for the last five years was being imitated, recently applied to the Court of Chancery for an Injunction to restrain such imitation. The Injunction was immediately granted, and the Defendant was ordered to pay all Mr. Bishop's Costs and destroy the Labels complained of.

Also,—Bishop's New Remedy for Sea-sickness.
Should be in the hands of every person travelling by Sea.
Agents for Western India.—TREACHER & Co.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where constipation of the bowels is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium and large.

Wilkinson's Broncho-Thoracic Lozenges.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in Irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public speakers and vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

Whitmore's Stomachic Dinner Pills.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting Digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c. arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium and large.

They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla with the greatest success.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.

Bombay :—
Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla and Fort, Poona.

And of the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
WINE MERCHANTS
TO
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN
AND
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

DEAN LANE—BOMBAY.
Established in Bombay in the Year 1842,
and in London and Bordeaux 1815.

LONDON HOUSES { Wholesale and for Export only—Tower Bonded Vaults. Retail—Charing Cross Railway Arches.
BORDEAUX HOUSE { Wholesale and for Export—Place du Champ de Mars.

REPRESENTATIVES IN

China, Calcutta, Madras,	Colombo, Kurrachee, New York,	New Zealand, Manilla, New Orleans.

WE respectfully solicit a continuance of the commands of MESSES, GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS of WESTERN INDIA, to whom, from the extensive nature of our business, we can offer better terms and better value than any other House in Bombay.

Being IMPORTERS on the LONDON and BORDEAUX Markets, we are, of necessity, in the most favourable position to supply the public with genuine Wines and Spirits on favourable terms, and from our experience, derived from over FIFTY YEARS' trading in them, we confidently assert our ability to please all tastes, and we solicit comparison with competitors' Brands at our quotations.

We subjoin our LIST OF SELECTED WINES for this market, and beg to intimate—

1st. That we cannot execute orders for less than 1 dozen quarts, or 2 dozen pints of either one of them, Liqueurs excepted: these in not less quantities than ½ dozen pints or quarts.

2nd. That our Wines and Spirits are procurable from every respectable General Shopkeeper in Bombay and at Out-stations; they, however, fix their own selling prices for them.

3rd. That our quotations are for delivery from our Godowns, where full examination of all Still Wines prior to delivery is allowed, but we do not take the risk of subsequent breakage.

4th. That our advertised quotations for all Sparkling Wines do not provide for the rejection of ullaged or broken bottles likely to be found in Cases, on arrival, after a long sea voyage. We guarantee each Case to contain its full complement of sound Bottles at time of shipment, but cannot guarantee loss arising from atmospheric or climatic influences; we take this risk by adding Rs. 4 per dozen quarts, and Rs. 2½ per dozen pints to our quotations.

Our Sparkling Wines are not to be equalled at our quotations; we invite comparison.

CLARETS.

(Our own Brand and Shipping.)

	Qts. per doz.	Pts. per doz.
A 1—Chateau Latour or Mouton. Gold Capsule, Labelled & Branded	Rs. 30	Rs. 16 0
Chateau Rauzan, Black capsule,	25 0	14 0
Chateau Leoville, Blue capsule,	22 0	12 0
Chateau Palmer, Blue capsule,	22 0	
Chateau Larose, Yellow capsule,	18 8	10 8
St. Julien, Green capsule,	17 0	10 0
Medoc, Red capsule,	15 8	9 0
Medoc, White capsule,	13 8	
Sauterne, Red capsule,	22 0	

BURGUNDIES—RED AND WHITE.

(Very Choice—Our own Brand and Shipping.)

Chambertin, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 32 0 Rs. 17 0
Nuits, ditto	26 0
Macon, ditto	21 0
Chablis, ditto	22 0

CHAMPAGNES.

The finest DRY CHAMPAGNES that can be shipped.

(Our own Brand and Shipping.)

Magnums, Finest Dry	Labelled	Rs. 74 0
Finest Dry Sparkling, Gold Foil,	"	36 0 Rs. 19 8
Fine Sparkling, Silver Foil	"	32 0 " 17 8
Good Sparkling, Silver Foil for Ball purposes	"	27 0 " 14 8

GERMAN WINES.

(Our own Brand and Shipping.)

Nonpareil Sparkling Hock and Moselle, Gold foil, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 36 to 19 8
Sparkling Hock and Muscatel Moselle, Silver foil	" 32 " 17 8
Moselle, Still, Marcobrunner	" 34 "
" Braunberger	" 25 "
Hock, " Johannisberger	" 42 "
" " Forsters Trauben	" 34 "
" " Rudesheimer	" 26 "
" " Hochheimer	" 23 "

SHERRIES.

Specially selected for tropical consumption.

(Our own Brand.)

Amontillado, very choice and superior	Rs. 32 0
Amoroso, very choice, full flavored, soft, pale	" 28 0
Sherry, Green seal, full bodied, light gold colour, nutty and dry	" 22 0
do. Blue seal, very pale and dry and delicate	" 22 0
do. Brown seal, pale dry and delicate	" 22 0
do. Yellow seal, pale and dry, an excellent Dinner Wine	" 18 8
do. White seal, ordinary Dinner Wine	" 15 0
Marsala, Virgin Pale	" 15 8
Madeira, East India (one voyage) very choice	" 33 0

PORTS.

(Our own Brand.)

	Qts.	Pts.
A 1 Gold seal, an Invalid's Wine, full and fruity. Trade mark	Rs. 30	0
Black seal, a Dessert Wine—mature	" 24	8 14 0
Red seal—a good quality Wine	" 18	0

SPIRITS.

The undermentioned Spirits of our own Shipping and Brand are protected by Patent Trade Mark Capsules and Labels. These Labels were in shape (Heart shape) originated by us in 1842, and have since been continuously affixed to all Bottles containing our well-known Cognacs. Some of our competitors have recently introduced totally distinct quality Cognacs with same shaped Labels and distinguishing Seals. Healthy competition we invite, but fraudulent imitations we think it right to expose :—

Cognac, superior, very Old Pale Black capsule		Rs. 32
Cognac superior, Old Pale Yellow capsule		" 28
Cognac, Pale, White capsule		" 26
Rum, Superior Old Jamaica, 1st quality	Do.	" 22
Gin, London Old Tom, 1st quality	Do.	" 21
Whisky, 1st quality, Irish	Do.	" 21
" " Scotch	Do.	" 21
Geneva, (in flasks (1 dozen in a case)	Do.	" 21

LIQUEURS,
OF THE BEST MANUFACTURERS.

The finest: cheap French imitations we d not ship.

	Qts.	Pts.
Curacao, finest; Amsterdam, Orange or White	Rs. 40	22 0
Maraschino di Zara,	" 40	22 0
Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	" 30	16 0
Orange Bitters (the best)	" 20	

PINTS of the above Rs. 2 per dozen case extra.

OWEN and OKELL, Fort, Bombay,
TURNER, MORRISON, & Co., Calcutta,
Agents for CHARLES TOVEY and SONS.

BRAND,
C. TOVEY.

"An Eagle displayed with two heads, charged on the breast,"
"with a Saltier."

AY	Rs. 26
Ditto in Half Pints, per case of 4 dozens	" 31
EXTRA DRY SILLERY ROYAL	" 36
ROYAL BOUZY, Very Dry	" 40
Ditto in Half Pints, per case of 4 dozens	" 50
VERZENAY IMPERIAL	" 50
MUSCAT MOSELLE	" 30
PORT, Choicest Old and Dry	" 36
Ditto in Pints, per 2 dozen case	" 38
SHERRIES	Rs. 24, 28, 32, 40, 50
WHISKY, Finest IRISH or SCOTCH	Rs. 22
COGNAC BRANDY, C. Tovey's $ 1	" 32

PINTS of the above Rs. 2 per dozen case extra.

WE are empowered to receive indents for Carriages of every description from the Manufacturers by special appointment to the Queen, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-Chief.

Particulars and illustrations of the above can be obtained at our Offices in Dean Lane, Bombay.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.

CHAMPAGNES, &c.

BRAND,
C. TOVEY.

"An Eagle displayed with two heads, charged on the breast,"
"with a Saltier."

AY	Rs. 26
Ditto in Half Pints, per case of 4 dozens	" 31
EXTRA DRY SILLERY ROYAL	" 36
ROYAL BOUZY, Very Dry	" 40
Ditto in Half Pints, per case of 4 dozens	" 50
VERZENAY IMPERIAL	" 50
MUSCAT MOSELLE	" 30
PORT, Choicest Old and Dry	" 36
Ditto in Pints, per 2 dozen case	" 38
SHERRIES	Rs. 24, 28, 32, 40, 50
WHISKY, Finest IRISH or SCOTCH	Rs. 22
COGNAC BRANDY, C. Tovey's $ 1	" 32

PINTS of the above Rs. 2 per dozen case extra.

OWEN and OKELL, Fort, Bombay,
TURNER, MORRISON, & Co., Calcutta,
Agents for CHARLES TOVEY and SONS.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE and CO.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

"MEDEA," "BRITISH ADMIRAL," "HINDOSTAN,"
"JEANIE DOUGLAS," AND
"LORD STRATHNAIRN,"

By the arrival of the above vessels, now discharging in the harbour, we shall shortly be in possession of further supplies of WINES, &c. as under :—

CHAMPAGNE, Grand Vin D'Ay.
Gold neck, 1 and 2, Star.
Gold neck, No. 2.

N. B.—Our Overland parcel of Gold Neck Champagne, which arrived on 22nd ult., has been nearly all disposed of by registered orders, but the opportune arrival of the above will enable us to keep our friends supplied, and regular supplies being on the way Overland will, we hope, prevent further disappointment.

SPARKLING MOSELLE and HOCK.
MANZANILLA and (A) SHERRY.
BUCELLAS.

BASS'S BEER.
Our own Trade mark, extra Gravity.

ALSO,
Bottled by H. Stone & Co. and M. B. Foster & Sons,
GUINNESS'S EXTRA BROWN STOUT.
Bottled by Sparks Moline,
Strongly recommended to invalids as being perfectly free from acidity, and possessing great nourishing properties.

BASS'S BEER IN KILDERKINS (18 Gals.)
THE NEW SEASON'S BEER.

Bass's quarts, pints, and Imperial pints.
Rs. 6 per dozen quarts.
" 5 do. imperial pints.
" 4 do. pints.

N.B.—The trade supplied on liberal terms.

Beer in Hhds. of season 1869-70. Messes and the Trade should register their orders early if they desire delivery from the first shipments of the season.

WINE LIST.
SHERRIES.

The whole of our Sherries are imported by us direct from Xeres; the following are the Brands we have always in stock :—

Credit.	Mark.	Seal.	Quality & Peculiarity	Cash.
20 0	B		Red—A pale full flavoured Dinner or luncheon Wine	18 0
20 0	A		Red—Similar quality as above, but much drier	18 0
26 0	C		Red—A Pale, rich flavoured Wine, fine Aroma, particularly suitable as a Dinner Wine	22 0
27 0	1		White—Pale, delicate and nutty Wine possessing great delicacy of flavour, and recommended as a good Dessert Wine	24 0
30 0	2		White—Old natural pale dry Wine extremely mellow and fine, and very dry, quite the Amontillado character	27 0
32 0	3		White—Ditto, ditto, also very dry	29 0
33 0	4		White—Vino de Pasto, a Wine well known at all the best West-end Clubs in London: a choice, old, delicate, pale and dry Wine	30 0
33 0			Amontillado, very pale, delicate flavour, very dry and full of aroma. We offer it to the connoisseur who can appreciate the characteristics of a fine Amontillado; very old	30 0
36 0			Manzanilla, a pale, old, and elegant Wine, very choice. We offer it to those who can appreciate the extremely delicate flavour and dryness peculiar to this Wine; it will be found an excellent tonic, and invalids may drink it with perfect safety	32 0

MADEIRA.

	Madeira, fine old choice East India Madeira, full flavoured and good bouquet. We offer it to the connoisseur who can appreciate the character of this Wine, 9 years in bottle	45 0

PORT.

Imported direct from Oporto, where our Reserves are held; they are the sole produce of the Upper Douro.

Credit.		Cash.
18 0	(One Grape,) a full bodied fruity Wine	16 0
24 0	(Two Grapes,) a superb full flavoured Wine, very mellow, a good After-Dinner Wine	21 0
30 0	(Three Grapes,) a fine Invalid Port, it possesses a Burgundy flavour with a fine bouquet and good body	27 0

CHAMPAGNE.

Our Reserves are held at Epernay, Rheims, and Avizes.

32 0	Cordon Bleu—brand, anchor, Payne & Co. Epernay, a pure, light dry Wine, suitable for Tiffin, or Evening Parties, and will make a good cup.	28 0
39 0	Light Dry Sillery, more body and a rich flavour to the Epernay grape. A good wholesome Wine	35 0
39 0	Grand Vin D'Ay—Payne & Co.'s Epernay, a pale straw colored, good bouquet, and very mellow and dry	35 0
*42 0	Silver Neck, with * (star,)—a pale elegant Wine, from the vineyards of Rheims—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims	38 0
*41 0	Gold Neck, with * (star)—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims, same quality as above, but extra dry	38 0
*42 0	Gold Neck, No. 2, 1864 vintage, very lucious and dry, a good Dinner Wine	39 0
*45 0	Gold Neck, with * * (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims. This Wine has been selected from one of the first Cuvées of '65 vintage, and will be found very dry, full of aroma, and as a vintage Wine is unequalled. It is the most delicate and fine Wine ever imported into this country	40 0
*45 0	Silver Neck with * * (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims, same Cuvée as above, but not so dry	40 0

Pints.—In Pints, Price Rs. 3-0 extra per case of two dozen.

SPARKLING MOSELLES.

The whole of our Hocks and Moselles are imported direct from our Agency at Coblentz, where we have a fine stock of first-class Wines.

Credit.		Cash.
36 0	Crown Brand, fine Sparkling, highly recommended	32 0
37 0	Ditto—brand, Payne & Co., Coblentz	34 0
44 0	Ditto Nonpareil, extra superior	39 0

Pints of the above Rs. 3-0 extra per case of two dozen.

SPARKLING HOCKS.

38 0	Crown Brand, fine Sparkling, highly recommended	34 0
45 0	Ehrenbreitstein, pale and elegant	40 0

Our Quotations for Sparkling Wines are for good delivery from our Godowns, our calculations being based to guarantee the full complement of sound bottles in each case, the risk of breakage and ullage is thereby avoided by the consumer.

STILL HOCKS.

20 0	Laubenheim, Vintage 1868	18 0
23 0	Rodenthal ditto 1862	20 0
23 0	Geisenheim ditto 1862	21 0
25 0	Ostrich ditto 1862	22 0
25 0	Nierstein ditto 1862	26 0
30 0	Scharlachberg ditto 1862	32 0

STILL MOSELLES.

25 0	Braunenberg, Vintage 1862	23 0
30 0	Scharzberg ditto 1863	27 0
23 0	Winningen ditto 1862	20 0
28 0	*Stein Wein*, in original bottles, much appreciated	24 0

CLARETS.

Our Clarets reach us direct from our Bordeaux house, where we have always a reserve of Two or Three Hundred Hogsheads of Good Vintage Wines

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET very active. There was strong inquiry for Colabas and Mazagons; they rose to Rs. 1,695 and 1,275, respectively, and closed at Rs. 1,660 and 1,255 for time. New Bank of Bombay shares were in demand—new issues at Rs. 14½ premium.

CALCUTTA.—10TH JULY, 1869.

Government Securities—4 per cents. were purchased at Rs. 5-4 and 5-3 discount. Some 5 per cents. of 1856-57 were bought, for investors, at Rs. 9-6 and 9-8 premium. Heavy transactions were reported in 5½ per cents. at Rs. 14-2 premium.

6 per cent. Municipal Debentures sold at Rs. 8-0 to 8-2 premium.

The transactions in shares reported to-day were only of National Bank shares, at Rs. 140; and 4 Bonded Warehouse Association shares at Rs. 555 each.—*Englishman.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVAL.—JULY 15.

Jacob, Captain, Bombay Staff Corps, on sick leave, from Aboo.

DEPARTURE.—JULY 15.

Stock, Lieutenant, H. M.'s 21st Regiment N. I., on leave, to Poona.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Poona, 14th July, 1869.

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence:—

14th Brigade R.A.—Captain E. J. Trenllett, from 3rd to 7th July 1869, in extension, on medical certificate.

18th Brigade R.A.—Lieutenant F. H. G. Cruickshank, from 2nd July to 2nd Sept. 1869, to proceed to Poona on medical certificate.

General List.—Lieutenant A. E. T. McRae, Quarter Master 8th N. I., from 3rd to 7th July, in extension of privilege leave, to remain at Kherwarrah, on medical certificate.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, July 15.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Captain J. Hibbert, Infantry General List, is appointed Probationary Sub-Assistant Commissary General.

Lieutenant C. J. Johnston, 32nd Regiment Madras N. I., is allowed furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant Colonel H. L. P. Trench, H. M.'s Bengal Staff Corps, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

The following List of Officers on Furlough on 1st July 1869, who have elected the Regulations of 1868, is published in continuation of G. O. No. 303, dated 21st April 1869:—

Major General C. Birdwood, Infantry; Lieutenant Colonel H. E. Jacob, Staff Corps; Lieutenant Colonel J. P. Nixon, Staff Corps; Major T. J. Holland, Staff Corps; Captain W. T. Eden, Staff Corps; Lieutenant G. F. Bryant, Staff Corps; Surgeon T. M. Lownds, Medical Establishment; Major W. H. Mason, Staff Corps; Surgeon W. A. Shepherd, Medical Establishment; Major S. C. Milford, Staff Corps; Captain T. Trueman, Staff Corps.

Captain G. W. Forlong, 1-21st Foot, is appointed to act as Assistant Director of Gymnastics during the absence of Captain Daubeney on leave of England.

Major Willoughby Lake Briggs, C.B., Staff Corps, having completed twenty-six years' service to be Lieutenant Colonel from the 1st July 1869, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

Her Majesty's 33rd and 4th Regiments of Foot have been struck off the Establishment of this Presidency from the 30th May and 1st June 1868, respectively, the dates of their embarkation from Zoulla for Suez en route to England.

Surgeon John Cruickshank, M.D., has been appointed to act as Inspector General of Prisons, vice Dr. Wiehe.

The furlough to Europe granted by G. O. No. 451, of 16th June 1869, to Lieutenant G. E. Harris, Staff Corps, is cancelled at that Officer's request.

Lieutenant C. B. Myers, Staff Corps, Commanding Aden Troop, is allowed furlough to Europe for eighteen months, on medical certificate, under Rule 15 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Colonel E. P. Lynch, K.L.S., Commanding at Asseerghur, is appointed to act on the Brigade Staff with the temporary rank of Brigadier General during the time Brigadier General Forbes, C. B., may command the Sind Division.

Assistant Surgeon J. Arnott, M.D., has been appointed to act as Professor of Pathology in the Grant Medical College during the absence of Assistant Surgeon Dymock.

Lieutenant O. Chadwick, of the Royal Engineers, is entitled to the increased pay of his rank from the 12th May 1869.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Apothecary G. Sinclair has been appointed to the temporary medical charge of the Kolhapoor Agency, vice Anding, deceased.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgeon John Cruickshank, M.D, has been appointed to act as Inspector General of Prisons, vice Dr. Wiehe, and until further orders.

Surgeon G. C. Bell, M.D., held medical charge of the Yerowada Central City Jails from 10th to 24th May 1869, both days inclusive, on the departure of Surgeon Beatty to Bombay.

The Honourable the Chief Justice has granted leave of absence on private affairs to Charles Philip Cooper, Esq., Barrister-at-Law Examiner for the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Bombay, for six months from the 27th instant, and has appointed John Macpherson, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, to act for the said Charles Philip Cooper during his absence, or till further orders.

Row Bahadoor Bholanath Sarabhaee to act as Subordinate Judge First Class, First Grade, at Kaira in the Ahmedabad District, on the expiry of the leave which has been granted to him.

Row Bahadoor Mookundrai Munirai to act as Subordinate Judge First Class, First Grade at Kaira in the Ahmedabad District, pending assumption of office by Row Bahadoor Bholanath Sarabhaee.

Khan Saheb Dinshaw Pestonjee to act as Subordinate Judge First Class, Third Grade, in the Surat District, vice Row Bahadoor Mookundrai Munirai.

Mr. Kaikhusroo Hormusjee to act as Subordinate Judge Second Class, First Grade, at Ahmedabad, vice Khan Saheb Dinshaw Pestonjee.

Row Bahadoor Vishnoo Moreshwur Bhiday to act as Subordinate Judge First Class, First Grade, in the Tanna District, vice Row Bahadoor Bholanath Sarabhaee, who has obtained six months' leave.

Row Bahadoor Poorshotum Sideshwur Benewalla to be promoted, from the date of retirement of Row Bahadoor Bhow Myral, from the Third to the Second Grade of the First Class Subordinate Judges, but to remain at Rutnagherry.

Row Saheb Dajee Govind Gupte to be Subordinate Judge of the First Class, Third Grade, in the Khandeish District, vice Row Bahadoor Bhow Myral.

Mr. Cursetjee Bustonjee Thanawalla to be Subordinate Judge Second Class, First Grade, at Callien in the Tanna District, vice Row Saheb Dajee Govind Gupte.

Row Saheb Dyaram Myaram to be Subordinate Judge First Class, Third Grade, at Kulladghee in the Belgaum District, vice Row Bahadoor Venayek Govind.

Row Saheb Gopal Govind Phatuk to be Subordinate Judge Second Class, First Grade, at Coompta in the Canara District, vice Row Saheb Dyaram Myaram.

Mr. T. Fernandes to act as Subordinate Judge Second Class, First Grade, at Coompta in the Canara District during the absence of Row Saheb Gopal Govind Phatuk.

Row Saheb Krishnarow Pandoorung to be confirmed in the appointment of Subordinate Judge Second Class, Second Grade, at Chickodee in the Belgaum District, vice Row Saheb Gopal Govind Phatuk.

Row Saheb Ramchundra Venkutesh to be confirmed in the appointment of Subordinate Judge Second Class, Third Grade, at Soundutty in the Belgaum District, vice Row Saheb Krishnarow Pandoorung.

Mr. Venkutrow Pandoorang to act as Subordinate Judge Second Class, Third Grade, at Carwar in the Canara District, vice Mr. Fernandes.

Mr. Nursoo Hurree Apte to be Subordinate Judge Second Class, Third Grade, at Punderpoor in the Poona District, during the absence of Row Saheb Cassinath Ramchunder.

Mr. Wassoodew Nilkunt to be Subordinate Judge Second Class, Third Grade, at Dahoewarra in the Sattara District, vice Row Saheb Ramchundra Amrit, deceased.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. Keyser acted as First Assistant Collector of Ahmednuggur from 12th May to 7th June 1869, both days inclusive.

Mr. H. J. Parsons has been appointed to act as Second Assistant Collector of Poona from the date of Mr. Jardine's vacating charge of that office.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mr. H. N. B. Erskine to be Collector and Magistrate of the Nassick District, but to continue to Act as Collector and Magistrate of Poona.

Mr. J. G. White to be Collector and Magistrate of the Broach District.

Mr. J. W. Robertson to be Collector and Magistrate of the Sholapoor District, but to continue to as Collector and Magistrate of Tanna.

Mr. G. W. Elliot to be Collector and Magistrate of Kaira.

Mr. T. Bosanquet to be Collector and Magistrate of the Colaba District.

Mr. A. A. C. Jervoise to act as Collector and Magistrate of the Sholapoor District.

Mr. C. R. Ovans to act as Collector and Magistrate of the Nassick District during the absence of Mr. Erskine, or until further orders.

Mr. J. MacFarlan to be First Assistant Collector of Nassick.

Mr. J. King to be First Assistant Collector of Broach, but to act as Collector of Bombay, and Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery, during the absence of Mr. Ravenscroft, or until further orders.

Mr. A. D. Carey acted as First Assistant Collector of Surat from the 18th April to 11th May 1869, both days inclusive.

Mr. Oomedram Anundram acted as Second Assistan Collector of Surat for the above period.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Assistant Surgeon A. N. E. Riddell received charge of the Civil medical duties of Ahmednuggur on the 8th instant, from Assistant Surgeon H. T. Dann.

Sub-Assistant Surgeon Shaik Sooltan is transferred from Mehur to Oomerote.

Mr. W. E. Young, Acting Assistant Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium, has passed the prescribed examination in Hindustani according to the Lower standard.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Officers have been allowed by Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India, extensions of leave for the periods specified:—

Covenanted.

Mr. E. W. Ravenscroft, Collector of Bombay, two and a half months, on sick certificate.

Mr. R. H. Pinhey, Judge and Session Judge, Konkun, three months, on sick certificate.

Uncovenanted.

Mr. F. T. Williame, Assistant Superintendent Revenue Survey, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, four months, on sick certificate.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to invest the Mahalkurees in the Surat Collectorate with the powers of a Collector under the Income Tax Act IX. of 1869.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Assistant Surgeon James Arnott, M.D, is appointed to act as Professor of Pathology, Grant Medical College, during Assistant Surgeon Dymock's absence on leave.

Mr. Narrayen Dajee, G.G.M.C., is appointed to act as Professor of Materia Medica, Grant Medical College, vice Dr. Sidney Smith.

The Government General Order appointing Assistant Surgeon H. T. Dann to act as Professor of Materia Medica Grant Medical College, is cancelled at his own request.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Dr. Cumming acted for Dr. McKinlay, Assistant Medical Superintendent 3rd Division, Indo-European Telegraph, Persian, in addition to his own duties from the 8th September 1867 till the 31st January 1868, both days inclusive.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE COMMISSIONER IN SIND.

Mr. A. Harrison, Assistant Conservator and Registrar River Indus, is allowed privilege leave for one month.

Mr. A. W. Hughes, Inspector of Cotton for Sind, has been appointed Editor of the "Sind Gazetteer," and received charge of the office in the forenoon of the 1st April 1869.

NOTIFICATION BY THE ACTING JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER IN SIND.

Assistant Surgeon N. Hopkins and Lieutenant Colonel W. Southey respectively delivered over and received charge of the Kurrachee Jail on the 8th instant, before office bearers.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE INSPECTOR GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgeon W. Niven, M.D., Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum, Colaba, is allowed privilege leave of absence for 30 days, from 19th instant.

Honorary Assistant Surgeon A. Pollard, in medical charge of Schwan, is allowed sick leave to proceed to Kurrachee, from 10th instant to 10th proximo.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

(*Gazette of India*, July 10.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Covenanted Civil Servants, having produced the necessary medical certificates, have been granted by the Secretary of State extensions of leave for the periods specified against their names:—

Mr. V. H. Schalch, 6 months, Mr H. L. Oliphant, 5 months, Mr. J. S. Drummond, 5 months, Mr. F. H. Fellew, 6 months, Mr. P. Hurley, 6 months, Mr. S. S. Melville, 6 months.

The services of Assistant Surgeon B. T. Suffrein, Officiating Civil Surgeon of Moulmein, have been placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

Privilege leave of absence for two months has been granted to Mr. Valentine Ball, Assistant, Geological Survey of India, with effect from the 1st instant.

Under Section 3 of Act II. of 1869, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Captain Charles Wodehouse, Bombay Staff Corps, Officiating Assistant Commissioner in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, to be a Justice of the Peace for British India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Ensign E. B. Nixon, of Her Majesty's 1st Foot, a candidate for the Staff Corps, is appointed to officiate as Wing Subaltern in the Meywar Bheel Corps, vice Lieutenant M. W. Gataker, who has proceeded on sick furlough to Europe.

Major W. Carnell, Officiating Commandant of the Erinpoorah Irregular Force, is granted eighty days' privilege leave of absence, from the 10th August 1869, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

The services of Captain H. L. A. Tottenham, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Boundary Settlement Officer in Bundlecunde, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

Captain J. J. Blair, Assistant Agent to the Governor General for Rajpootana, on special duty at Tonk, is granted privilege leave of absence for two months, with effect from the 1st June 1869.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. Thompson, Officiating Political Agent in Bhopal, having to proceed to Bombay in obedience to a subpœna from the High Court of that Presidency, made over charge of the Political Agency and Treasury at Sehore to Lieutenant-Colonel R. Ouseley, Commanding the Bhopal Batialion, on the afternoon of the 22nd June 1869.

In consequence of the death of Captain A. N. Bruce, Political Agent in Harrowtee, Rajpootana, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the following appointments:—

Colonel J. C. Brooke, Bengal Staff Corps, Officiating Political Agent in Marwar, to be Political Agent in Harrowtee, but to continue to officiate as Political Agent in Marwar until further orders.

Lieutenant W. J. W. Muir, Assistant Agent and Political Superintendent of Serohi, to officiate as Political Agent in Harrowtee.

Captain C. A. Bayley, Bengal Staff Corps, Officiating Assistant to the Agent, to officiate as Political Superintendent of Serohi.

Ensign D. W. K. Barr, 33rd Foot (a probationer in the Bombay Staff Corps), Boundary Settlement Commissioner for laying down the frontier between the Rewa Kanta and Malwa Bheel Agencies, is appointed to officiate as Boundary Settlement Officer in Bhopal in the room of Captain E. Temple.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. Puckle, Officiating Superintendent of the Nundidroog Division in Mysore is granted privilege leave of absence for three months.

Captain H. G. Thomson, Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade in Mysore, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent of the 1st Grade in the Bangalore District, during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel J. Puckle on privilege leave, or until further orders.

Lieutenant E. P. Maltby Assistant Superintendent of the 3rd Grade, to officiate as Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade, vice Captain H. G. Thomson.

Captain R. A. Cole, Superintendent of Coorg, is granted privilege leave of absence for three months.

Lieutenant E. S. Ludlow, Officiating Assistant Superintendent of the 2nd Grade, in Mysore, to officiate as Superintendent of Coorg during the absence of Captain R. A. Cole on privilege leave, or until further orders

Assistant Surgeon Hugh Johnstone, M.B., Officiating House Surgeon, Medical College Hospital, Calcutta, to have medical charge of the Political Agency at Mandalay.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. C. P. Phillips is appointed Collector of Customs at Akyab.

Mr. E. W. S. Login, Controller of the Money Order Office, Bombay, is allowed privilege leave for one month.

Mr. D. R. Onslow, B.A., on leave, is appointed Personal Assistant to the Hon'ble the Financial Member of Council.

Mr. G. Fitzgerald is appointed to officiate as Personal Assistant to the Hon'ble the Financial Member of Council during the absence of Mr. D. R. Onslow.

Mr. J. Mackey is appointed 3rd Assistant Comptroller General of Accounts, but will continue to officiate as 1st Assistant Accountant General, Madras.

Messrs. W. Donald and Pandurung Gunnoba, Officiating as Examiners of Claims in Madras and Bombay, are confirmed in those appointments.

Mr. F. M. Bland, an Assistant in the 5th Class of the Financial Department, is permanently transferred from the Office of the Financial Secretary to the Government of India, to that of the Comptroller General of Accounts, but will continue to do duty in the latter Office for Mr. E. Gay, the 1st Assistant Comptroller General of Accounts, who is officiating as Deputy Comptroller General.

Mr. W. Donald made over charge of the Office of Examiner of Claims Madras, to Mr. T. G. Trevor on the afternoon of the 29th May 1869.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT

The services of Surgeon J. C. Annesley, 35th (The Mynpoorie) Regiment of Native Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Duncan Taylor, of the Madras Staff Corps, is promoted to the rank of Colonel in the Army, under the operation of the Royal Warrant dated 21st January 1859, Clause 10, with effect from the 15th February 1869, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

Captain William Ewbank Chambers, of the Bengal Staff Corps, District Superintendent of Police, Hazarcebaugh, is allowed furlough to Europe (medical certificate),—for eighteen months under the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry LePoer Trench, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Sub-Assistant Stud Department, is allowed leave of absence for thirty days, from such date as he may avail himself of it, to visit Bombay preparatory to proceeding on furlough to Europe on medical certificate under the Regulations of 1868.

Ensign Charles Drury Rundall, of the 101st Foot, Quarter Master, 19th Punjab Regiment of Native Infantry, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the 9th June 1868 subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India:—

Ensign C. D. Rundall, of the 101st Foot, Quarter Master 19th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry, admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps in G. G. O. No. 726 of this date will rank as Lieutenant in that Corps, under the operation of paragraph 81 of G. G. O. No. 332 of 1861, with effect from the 9th June 1868, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

Major Neil Edmonstone Boileau, of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 26 years' service, is promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, from the 5th July 1869, specified under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 803 of the 26th September 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

Captain Adrian Deneys Vanrenen, of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 20 years' service, is promoted to the rank of Major from the 7th July 1869 under the provisions of G. G. O. No, 808 of the 26th September 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

Lieutenant Edward George Wace, of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 12 years' service is promoted to the rank of Captain from the 1st July 1869, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 808 of the 26th September 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Captain S. T. Trevor, R. E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, is appointed to officiate as Superintending Engineer 2nd Class, 2nd Grade, in Bengal.

Lieutenant G. T. Plunkett, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Central Provinces to the North-Western Provinces.

Colonel W. Maxwell, R.A., on his return from furlough to Europe, is posted to Oudh as Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Chief Commissioner in the Public Works Department. Colonel Maxwell assumed charge of the Office from Major Peile on the afternoon of the 3th June 1869.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—15TH JULY.

London	Cotton	£1 10s. 0d. Nominal per ton.
	Cases	£1 10s. 0d. Nominal. ,,
	Seeds	£1 0s. 0d. Nominal. ,,
	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 10s. 0d. to £1 12s. 6d. ,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£1 5s. 0d. to £1 10s. 0d. ,,
Liverpool	Myrabolams & Coir Bundles	£0 10s. 0d. to £0 12s. 6d. ,,
	Seeds	£0 17s. 6d. to £1 0s. 0d. ,,
Havre	Cotton	£2 0s. 0d. Nominal. ,,
	Coffee	Nominal
Overland	Steamers	£3 15s. 0d. to £4 0s. 0d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 10 per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 2 8 0 to 2 12 0 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 12 and Calcutta Port Charges.
Mauritius		8 annas per bag nominal.

ARRIVAL.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
15	Ellora (s)	Murray	Suez, July 3.

DEPARTURES.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
15	Elizabeth Fry	Foster	Moulmein.
	Coldinghame	White	Singapore.
	Scotia (s)	Avern	Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July 9	City of Calcutta	Greenhow	Glasgow,	March 21,
	Kirkwood	Stule	Liverpool,	April 8.
	Cromwell	Rohlsen	Boston,	March 16.
	Tarquin	Ovenstone	London,	March 2.
10	Ophir	Nacola	Jeddah,	May 3.

DEPARTURES.

July 9	Busheer (s)	——	——	——
	Moulmein (s)	——	——	——
10	Wayfarer	——	——	——

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

MARTIN—July 15th, at Mahim, Eugenie, the beloved wife of Mr. Henry Martin, Contractor, aged 25 years, deeply regretted.

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

BRIGHT—July 10th, the wife of George Bright, Esq., B. C. S., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

WILKINS—MARTIN—July 5th, at Christ Church, Bhagulpore, Hugh Gilmore, third son of G. D. Wilkins, Esq., Retired List, Bengal Civil Service, to Catherine Maria, eldest daughter of the late W. H. Martin, Esq.

BURKE—GLASS—July 6th, at Calcutta, at St. John's Church, by the Rev. J. Stephenson, M.A., Captain Alexander Henry Burke, to Alice Josephine Catherine, eldest daughter of Mr. A. W. Glass.

DEATH.

LINDQUIST—July 10th, at Calcutta, of bronchitis, William Henry, the infant son of W. H. Lindquist, Esq., B. P. S., aged 11 months and 6 days.

Now Ready,

REPORT OF THE

BOMBAY BANK COMMISSION.

JUST PUBLISHED, at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, a reprint of the REPORT of the BOMBAY BANK COMMISSION. Price Re. 1.

"Bombay Gazette" Office, July 15th, 1869.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JULY 16, 1869.

UNLESS railway travelling in this country is made very much more comfortable than it is at present, the extension of railways through all parts of India will not be an unqualified good. A long journey takes a great deal out of every one, but a long journey under the present railway system is a tax on the physical energies of the public to which they should not submit. In the course of another two years Bombay will be in direct communication with both Calcutta and Madras. Passengers will then have to spend many hours continuously in the railway carriage, and if many of them are not knocked up by the time they reach Bombay, we shall be very much surprised. The only people who really understand railway travelling are the Americans. Their system has reached a degree of excellence to which that of no other nation has yet attained, but it has been developed in consequence of the length of their lines. In England, where the longest journey seldom takes more than twelve hours, a bath and a good breakfast, or a dinner and a comfortable bed, soon restore one to equanimity. It is very different, though, when one has to pass two and three days without either a bath, a good meal, or a refreshing sleep. He must have an unconscionably happy disposition who travels under these circumstances, and arrives at the end of his journey in peace and love with all mankind. But is there any necessity why railway travelling should be uncomfortable, or at all events as uncomfortable as it is? If a passenger now proceeds to Poona from Bombay, has he no reason to complain? We lately went by the afternoon train. On stepping into the carriage we found it occupied by about half a dozen men, every one of whom had the whole of his luggage deposited in the compartment. It was not the fault of these individuals. We tried once to get our luggage put into the proper van for it, but we could not. The train was nearly going off without us, and at the last moment we were compelled to stow it all away in the passengers' carriage. The nuisance of having what little space there may be taken up with one's traps is really at times considerable. It is not allowed at home; and in this country, where we require as much air space as possible, why should the public tolerate the system? Then, again, why should there be no proper arrangements for a comfortable meal on the journey? At present the train stops for about ten minutes at Lanowlee, where it is just possible to get a mouthful of food; but you must be previously aware that the train is going to stop, or otherwise you will get nothing. Nobody comes to tell you that there are refreshments to be had. Of course this inconvenience can be borne at present while we have to spend only a few hours in the train, but still there is no excuse for it. Why should we be compelled to bolt our food in ten minutes while travelling, when at home we sit for over half an hour at the least at the dinner table? Every medical man is aware that many people suffer from dyspepsia simply because they will not take the trouble to masticate their food thoroughly. But to do this at a railway station is altogether out of the question. Let us turn to another matter. Why should ladies or gentlemen who have to spend the whole night in the train be awoke every two or three hours and be compelled to show their tickets? Nothing knocks people up so much as want of sleep. Under the most favourable circumstances sleeping in a railway carriage is not very refreshing, but the railway companies' officials study to make it as little so as possible. Just when you have gone off into a doze, you get a dig in the ribs or a pull at your coat, and you start up not knowing what is the matter. A voice mildly expostulates—"Your ticket, please." If you reply, "I have already shown you my ticket six times since we left Bombay," the only satisfaction you receive is conveyed in the reply, "Can't help it, Sir; it's the company's orders." Whether it is so or not signifies nothing to you. You have had your rest broken, for the third or fourth time as the case may be, and it does not compensate you to know that it is due to the kind consideration of the company. Is the letting you alone from nine or ten o'clock in the night to five or six o'clock in the morning a thing of such difficult management that it should be unattainable? In this country there is all the less excuse for it. It does not require much discrimination to tell a lady or gentleman, and it is hardly to be supposed that people will run away at some out-of-the-way station in order to escape paying the fare. The inconvenience that we have suffered from night travelling in India brings the subject very vividly to our minds. We have now mentioned what we consider the three chief points to which the attention of railway companies should be drawn with a view to better regulations being made for the comfort of passengers. As much space as possible should be given in the carriages, and the luggage should all be put into the proper van for it. Every train should stop a sufficient time to admit of at least two good meal meals being taken with comfort during the day, and nobody should be disturbed in his sleep during the night. But the question arises, whether, even if proper arrangements should be made in all these respects, nothing more will be desirable in long journeys extending over two and three days. We are of opinion that the whole system of management will require to be altered, and to be assimilated to the one which obtains in America. A steamer which conveys passengers from place to place has well been termed a floating hotel. In like manner a railway train should be considered in the light of a running hotel. The Americans act on this principle, and the consequence is that in no country can you travel long distances with the same amount of comfort. The great object is to meet the convenience of every person, as far as this is possible. No two people have precisely the same habits and ways. One man likes his breakfast late, another early. One man prefers to dine in the middle of the day, another in the afternoon, and another late in the evening. Why should people be compelled to alter their habits to please a railway company? Many a man is made ill by departing from his ordinary ways of living. In order to get over these difficulties the Americans provide an eating saloon carriage, to which everybody can resort just when it may please him. He is not, under these circumstances, compelled to swallow his food as if for a wager; he can eat leisurely. Nor, again, is he compelled to take his meals at the hour appointed by the company for the train to stop at the station. At whatever hour it suits him to breakfast or dine at, that hour he may do so. Another provision that must be made is for bathing. No man or woman who is used to the daily bath ought to be called upon to dispense with it in travelling. After a good sleep there is nothing so refreshing as a thorough wash of the skin. Everybody who has travelled for thirty-six or forty-eight hours continuously on the Continent must remember the feeling of discomfort which oppressed him at the end of the journey, and which was not removed till he had taken his bath. If the pores of the skin, which is the chief excretory organ of the body, become stopped up, it follows of necessity that more work will be thrown on the kidneys than should legitimately be expected of them to perform. The whole machinery of the body is thrown out of adjustment, and this is anything but a satisfactory state of things. That jaded and fagged look which a man has who has been travelling night and day tells pretty plainly how much has been taken out of him. Surely it must be wiser to alter the railway arrangements than to submit to a constant drain on the system. If it is found impossible hereafter to provide baths in the carriages, the train should be stopped at a certain hour in the morning at a station where the opportunity to bathe should be given to every one. One stoppage in the day of half an hour's duration would be quite enough, as nearly every one in this country bathes at about the same time, *i. e.*, from eight to ten o'clock in the morning. Then, again, something must be done to make the atmosphere in the carriages cooler in the hot weather than it is at present. It is no wonder that people are now struck down with heat apoplexy. With the temperature at from ninety to one hundred, and with the train in constant commotion from the rattling of the carriages, what other effect could be expected? The public have a right to insist that the railway companies shall not subject them to inconveniences which are avoidable, and which no one would think of tolerating in his own house. It is, of course, only reasonable that higher fares should be charged for the greater comfort provided, and, considering the great risk that will be incurred by long journeys made under the existing arrangements, few, we should imagine, will grudge the extra cost of travelling when their own comfort, and indeed safety, are at stake.

The points, then, to which the railway companies should direct their attention are these. A better class of carriage should be built, with cuss-cuss tatties in the hot weather kept constantly wet. The seats should not be all of one kind. Arm chairs of different patterns, and a few ordinary chairs, with a table in the centre of the compartment, should be provided. It is a great luxury to be able to change the position of the body after you have been sitting for a long time in a particular one. Meals must be served in the train to suit the convenience of every passenger. If it is found difficult to arrange for bathing in the carriages, then baths should be provided at some one station at which the train should stop for about half an hour for the convenience of all. And most assuredly should no one be disturbed in his rest during the night, every first-class passenger having sufficient room to stretch himself at full length. We are not sanguine enough to expect that the amount of comfort which all these arrangements would secure to us will be attained without a great struggle on the part of the public. But we hope the railway companies will be wise enough to see the necessity of studying more than they hitherto have done both the convenience of passengers and the peculiarities of this trying climate. If they will only take some steps to mitigate the present evils of travelling, which must become greater as the lines of railways become more extended, the public will be only too glad to give them full time to perfect their arrangements. It may be many years before the system of travelling in India is assimilated in its arrangements to that which obtains in America, but that we shall be compelled in the long run to adopt the latter there is no doubt in our minds. The sooner the railway companies make a beginning in this direction the better.

SOME time ago the Collector of Income Tax here informed the public that the Income Tax on profits derived by way of interest on Government securities would be assessed and collected at the New Bank of Bombay at the time such interest was paid, but we learn that in consequence of instructions received from the Supreme Government this practice has now been discontinued and that such profits are included in the general assessment made by the Collector.

WE learn that Mr. Walter Knox, Agent of the G. I. P. Railway Company, and now at home, has, at the special request of the Board of Directors, seen their medical officer, Dr. Duckworth, and that the latter has reported so unfavourable upon his health, that the Directors, although expressing great regret, were compelled to intimate that it would not be desirable that he should resume his duties in India. As a substantial recognition of Mr. Knox's services the Directors have awarded him twelve months' salary.

THE official Gazette of yesterday notifies some important appointments. Mr. H. N. B. Erskine is appointed Collector of Nassick, but continues to act as Collector of Poona, Mr. C. R. Ovans taking his place, till further orders, at Nassick. Mr. J. G. White becomes Collector of Broach; Mr. J. W. Robertson Collector of Sholapoor (continuing to act as Collector of Tanna); Mr. G. W. Elliot Collector of Kaira; and Mr. T. Bosanquet Collector of Colaba. Mr. A. A. C Jervoise is to act for Mr. Robertson as Collector of Sholapoor. Mr. J. King, who is to act as Collector of Bombay, receives the substantive appointment of First Assistant Collector of Broach.

UP TO 9 A.M. on Monday the 28th June the rainfall at Matheran was 27·05 inches and at Mahableshwur 18·86 inches. At the different parts of Bombay up to the same time, the fall ranged from 24 to 36 inches.

DR. NORMAN CHEVERS has accepted the presidentship of the Bengal Social Science Association for the current year, in succession to Mr. Justice Phear, who resigned.

THERE was a meeting of the Senate of the Calcutta University held on Saturday last, to elect the Tagore Law Professor and to adopt a scheme of lectures. There were six candidates, and on a ballot being taken the majority of votes were in favour of Mr. Herbert Cowell, who had been nominated by the Law faculty. Mr. Cowell was, in consequence, declared to be duly elected as the first Tagore Law Professor. The appointment is tenable for three years. A scheme for the lectures, as previously published, was unanimously adopted.

THE Government of India has recognized the Court of the Political Agent at Dharwar, and the Court of the Principal Sudder Ameen of Savanoor, for the purposes of section 284 of the Code of Civil Procedure (Act VIII. of 1859).

IN consideration of the loyalty of Sah Bunwaree Lall, of Chuprah, and of the liberality and public spirit lately evinced by him in devoting the sum of one lakh of rupees for the construction and endowment of a seraie in that place, the Government of India has conferred upon him the title of "Rai Bahadoor," as a personal distinction.

THE Governor General in Council has, under section 3 of Act XIV. of 1868, extended the provisions of that Act to the city of Nagpore and its suburbs, including the stations of Seetabuldee and Takiee, the limits of the said places being held to coincide with the municipal limits of the city and station of Nagpore.

THE Government of India has ordered that Pushtu be added to the languages which, under rule X. of G. G. O. No. 734 of 1864, entitle a candidate on passing an examination in them under rule VIII. to receive a donation of Rs. 800. Government has directed also the modification of rule XVII. of the same order, as respects Pushtu only, by sanctioning the grant of Rs. 800 to those only whose period of actual residence in the Punjaub does not exceed ten years, without reference to the time they may have passed in other parts of India.

THE Government of India has directed the publication of the following order, which is to be included in the rules of all existing volunteer corps in India and in those of corps which may be hereafter formed:—"When one commanding officer receives charge of a volunteer corps from another, there should be an inspection of the arms and accoutrements which have been supplied, the incoming officer should give a receipt or certificate as to the quantities and condition of those for which he becomes responsible. The inspection shall be made, in the first instance, by a board consisting of three members of the corps, whose report shall be submitted to the relieving officer."

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PASSAGE OF THE IRISH CHURCH BILL IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

LONDON, 13TH JULY.

In the House of Lords last night the Marquis of Clanricarde moved for the rejection of the Irish Church Disestablishment Bill. Lord Derby said it was preferable to leave to the Commons the responsibility of its rejection. The amendment and motion were then withdrawn, and the Bill was read a third time.

Lord Derby will introduce on Thursday next a protest against the Bill.

Captain Lambert has been shot in county Galway.

FRANCE.

PARIS, 13TH JULY.

The Senate has been finally convoked for the 2nd August.

The Corps Legislatif was prorogued to-day. The date of its reassembling is to be hereafter named.

The Emperor has accepted the resignation of the Ministers, who hold office until (?) The appointment of their successors has not yet been made.

LONDON, 13TH JULY.

The French Atlantic cable has been cut and buoyed near the Saint Pierre Island, owing to a fog.

Sir Stafford Northcote has postponed until next season his motion relative to the appointment of Government officials as Directors of Indian Presidency lands [banks?]

Sir John Pakington has announced his motion, relative to the relations of the Government of India with the Presidency of Madras.

AMENDMENT TO THE IRISH CHURCH BILL.

LONDON, 14TH JULY.

Before the passage of the Irish Church Bill the Lords passed a re-amendment depriving the Irish Bishops of their seats, with a clause for the introduction of concurrent endow

he Bengal shareholders would hold Government responsible. The only comfort we have is in thinking that the Bank of Bengal is cutting its own throat, as well as its rival's ; for the disgust with which the maintenance of any State Banks whatever in India is regarded, grows deeper and more intense here every day.

I saw the Secretary to the London Committee of Bombay (old) Bank shareholders yesterday The report has been laid on the table of the House of Commons, but it is probable that there will now be no debate on it till next session. The London shareholders complain bitterly of the want of support, moral or pecuniary, from the larger body of shareholders in Bombay ; but I suppose the real cause of this apathy is that not many of the shares in Bombay are now held by the men who were really losers by the failure of the Bank, while the London shareholders are, generally speaking, *bona fide* investors who have been ruined by keeping their own shares and are therefore naturally more indignant against the directors than if they had merely speculated in other people's shares, borrowed money on them from Banks, and cancelled or compromised their obligations, in one way or other, long ago.

The annual deputation of Lancashire manufacturers waited on the Secretary of State for India the other day to ask him to relieve their distress by appointing more cotton inspectors and gardeners in India, and using the influence of the Government more vigorously to induce the ryots to turn all India into an immense cotton preserve. The Duke of Argyll, with much simplicity, said he was sending out another ship with seed to try experiments with, His Grace being apparently unaware that every conceivable experiment with every variety of cotton seed has been tried over and over again in India on the largest scale, and with an utter disregard of the cost incurred by the State. It is a pity it did not fall to the lot of the President of the Board of Trade to receive the deputation. Mr. Bright would no doubt have told the cotton manufacturers, as he told the silk manufacturers the other day, that he sympathized deeply with them in their distress, but that their trade must be left to take care of itself. He would probably have pointed out that they got a good deal more and much better cotton from India during the American war than they ever got before, and that it was folly to suppose the Indian ryot would be very eager to grow cotton for sale in the most speculative market in the world, when the average price is only 6d. a pound instead of the eighteen pence or two shillings that he used to get in 1864-65.

J. M. M.

RATES OF INTEREST AND DISCOUNT.

YESTERDAY the directors of the Bank of Bombay reduced the rates of interest and discount by one per cent. all round.

MR. R. L. TRACEY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the remarks made in the Bank of Bombay Commissioners' Report, as to the absence of Mr. R. L. Tracey from London at the time the Commission was sitting there, I wish, as a friend of Mr. Tracey, to give the following explanations.

Mr. Tracey having for more than a year endeavoured unsuccessfully to find employment in England, was at last offered a situation in Japan, on condition that he went out there at once. He was, however, so anxious to meet the Commissioners, that he got the time extended for six months, and it was only at the termination of that period, and when he received notice that if he did not go out directly his place would be filled up, that he yielded to the advice of some of his friends, and very reluctantly left, but after some unavoidable delay. I regret to add that this delay cost him the place, which was filled up when he arrived.

Before leaving London he prepared most carefully, with the assistance of a Bombay barrister, an affidavit in which he defended himself from many of the charges brought against him, and exposed the falsity of much of the native evidence ; and this affidavit was duly sworn, duly tendered to the Commission, and as duly refused to be received by them, on the ground that Mr. Tracey's absence prevented his being examined !

That affidavit is now in my possession, and I write to Mr. Tracey by this mail for permission to publish it.—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, 15th July. WILLIAM J. BEST.

NEW COLLECTORATES.

THE following important notification, issued from the Revenue Department of the local Government, and dated the 10th instant, was published in the official Gazette of yesterday :—

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to notify that from and after this date the present sub-collectorates of Broach, Colaba, and Sholapoor shall cease to be portions of the collectorships of Surat, Tanna, and Poona, respectively, as shall be constituted new collectorships, to be designated as follows :—

The Broach Collectorship.—To comprise the talookas in the sub-collectorate of Broach.

The Colaba Collectorship.—To comprise the talookas in the present sub-collectorate of Colaba.

The Sholapoor Collectorship.—To comprise the talookas in the present sub-collectorate of Sholapoor.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is further pleased to notify that from and after this date, the several talookas marginally noted shall cease to be portions of the Ahmednuggur and Khandeish collectorships, and shall be constituted a new collectorship to be designated the Nassick collectorship.

[The talookas referred to are as follows :—Nassick, Sinnur, Egutpoora, Dindooree, Chaudore, Niphar, Sawargaum, Ankola, and Peint. Now in the Ahmednuggur collectorship.

Malligaum, Nandgaum, and Baglan. Now in the Khandeish collectorship.]

KELLY vs. KELLY AND SAUNDERS.

THE *Englishman* publishes *in extenso* the judgment of Mr. Justice Phear at the Calcutta High Court in the case of *Kelly* vs. *Kelly and Saunders*. The circumstances of the case were so clear that the Judge did not think it necessary to call upon the petitioner's counsel for a reply. A decree *nisi* for divorce was made, and adultery on two occasions was found to have been proved against the co-respondent, Mr. Saunders, against whom there was also a decree passed for the costs of the suit. The Judge appears to have had considerable hesitation as to whether he should award damages to the petitioner. Judgment on this point he deferred for a day, after having arrived at the decisions abovementioned. He came to the conclusion to order the co-respondent to pay the sum of Rs. 1,000 as damages.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING.

IT having been brought to the notice of the Government of India that heads of departments under the Supreme Government occasionally incur expenditure for printing on the public service at private presses, the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased [in a G. O.] absolutely to prohibit the practice. All printing that cannot be done by the office presses will be executed at the Government Central Press only, and no charges will be admitted for printing at private presses executed after the date of this notification. It follows of course that no estimate on account of such charges must be made in the office budgets. Heads of departments should simply communicate to the Superintendent of Government Printing in time for his budget, and in such form as he may desire, the best estimate they can make of their demands upon the Central Press during the year.

PUBLIC TELEGRAMS.

THE Government of India has caused it to be notified that from the 1st August 1869, free messages will be confined to those included in the following list ; all other telegrams of whatever description can only be forwarded on payment of the usual charges :—

List of Free Messages sanctioned by Government.

Bulletins of public news compiled at Galle from the China and Austrian newspapers on the arrival of the China and Australian steamers, to be telegraphed to Calcutta, Madras and Bombay.

Reports of the arrival of European and Colonial mail steamers at Galle, to be sent to Calcutta, Madras, Bombay and Pondicherry. The arrivals of these steamers at Bombay, to be reported to Calcutta, Madras and Galle.

Reports of the arrival of the English mail steamers at Bombay, to be sent to all stations.

Reports of the arrival and departures of Her Majesty's men-of-war at and from Galle, Trincomallee Madras and Bombay, to be sent to Calcutta, Madras and Bombay.

Meteorological reports to be sent daily to Calcutta from the following stations :—Akyab, Chittagong, Cuttack, Dacca, Madras and Saugor Island.

Meteorological reports to be sent daily to Bombay from 1st May to 31st October, from the following stations :—Cannanore, Carwar, Mangalore, Tuticorin and Vingorla

ARMSTRONGS FOR THE HOOGHLY.

(Indian Daily News.)

IT is satisfactory to notice that Government are taking measures to calm the fears of our good citizens who felt alarm some time ago, as to the possibility of a Yankee frigate rushing up the Hooghly some day, and taking Fort William, or of a Russian invasion by way of Port Canning. During the past week some of Sir William Armstrong's "pocket-pistols" have arrived at the Fort. Each one is drawn by about sixteen pairs of bullocks—not hackery-wallahs, but heavy powerful Commissariat animals. The guns have severely tested the tackle at the dockyard ; and some of the jetties have not proved equal to the support of the ponderous weapons. We understand that four them are intended for the new battery at Diamond Harbour, four for the Mutlah, and four for Rangoon. In due course twelve more guns will be sent out ; and it is to be hoped the people of Lower Bengal will feel a little more secure, and pay the Income Tax with a good grace.

THE INDIAN PHARMACOPŒIA.

THE Pharmacopœia of India Committee have issued a volume embracing the results of their labours. The British Pharmacopœia issued by the Medical Council of England in 1867 having introduced many important changes in the nomenclature and composition of many important preparations, the Secretary of State considered it advisable (says the *Englishman*) to remodel the Bengal Pharmacopœia of 1844, and to sanction the publication of an Indian Pharmacopœia based on that for England. This work was entrusted to a committee composed of Sir J. Ranald Martin, president, Sir William O'Shaughnessy Brooke, Alexander Gibson, Daniel Hanbury, Drs. Thomas Thomson, John Forbes Watson, Robert Wight, and Edward John Waring. Dr. Waring acted also as editor of the Pharmacopœia. The work produced by the labours of these gentlemen is most valuable, embracing as it does the labours of numbers of Indian officers, and the results of the researches of some of the best native medical men.

THE MAHARAJAH OF REWAH.

APPENDED is a khureeta from the Viceroy and Governor General of India, to the Maharajah Rughoo Raj Singh, Bahadoor, G.C.S.I., Rewah :—

"My Agent for Central India, in one of his reports on the prevailing distress in Bundelcund, has brought to my notice the various measures which you have adopted for alleviating the sufferings of your famine-stricken subjects. I have been exceedingly gratified to hear from him that you have set on foot several works of public utility ; that you have been spending a monthly sum of Rs. 3,480 for the support of the destitute ; that you have removed restrictions on the importation and transit of grain, and that you have in some cases suspended the collections on account of revenue. By these means you have been able to save many persons from starvation, and have given a proof of your liberality and enlightened spirit. For this conduct and for your generous contributions of Rs. 10,000 to the Allahabad relief fund, I desire to offer you my best thans. And I have further to intimate that I have ordered a copy of this letter and the communication from the Agent, with its enclosures, to be published in the Government *Gazette of India* for general information."

THE FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

RESOLUTION OF THE SUPREME GOVERNMENT (DATED 9TH JULY 1869).

THE complement of classified officers employed under the Financial Department of the Government of India, which was fixed by the Resolution of 29th August 1862, having been, since that date from time to time, modified, the Governor General in Council is pleased, in supersession of all former orders, to declare that the department shall, from this date, consist of the following offices :—

		Monthly Salaries. Minimum. Rs.	Annual increase. Rs.	Maximum. Rs.
In the First Class	6 offices	1,500 ...	100 ...	2,000
" Second "	7 "	1,000 ...	75 ...	1,500
" Third "	10 "	800 ...	50 ...	1,000
" Fourth "	10 "	600 ...	50 ...	800
" Fifth "	17 "	400 ...	50 ...	600
With a sixth class, consisting of ten probationers or supernumeraries on a fixed salary of		200 each.		

Vacancies in the higher classes, whether temporary or permanent, will, as a general rule, be filled up by the promotion of qualified officers from the lower classes with the usual preferential regard to seniority ; and the service will, ordinarily, be recruited by admission at the bottom of the sixth class only. It is, however, to be clearly understood that the Government of India reserves to itself the freest discretion to promote officers in the department, upon public grounds, without reference to seniority, and if it be considered necessary, to admit recruits to the service otherwise than at the bottom of the list.

Officers will be appointed or promoted temporarily to the first five classes to fill temporary vacancies in sufficient numbers to maintain the sanctioned strength of each class. But there will be no temporary appointments to the sixth class, and no substantive appointment will be made to any class otherwise than to fill an absolute vacancy caused by death or retirement.

The salary of an officer will depend upon the class to which he belongs, whether temporarily or permanently, without reference to the particular office which he may hold. But the officer will eventually be ordinarily classified as in the annexed schedule ; and, as a rule, an officer will not be appointed permanently to a higher class than that in which the office which he fills is, according to that schedule, included.

As opportunities occur, the strength of each class and the distribution of officers among the several classes will be assimilated with the scale and distribution now sanctioned. Meanwhile, Covenanted officers who entered the Account Department before May 1862, will continue eligible for promotion to the seven salaries shown in the margin, and no Uncovenanted officer will be deprived by this order of allowances which have already been assigned to him.

2 of Rs. 3,000 each.
3 " 2,500 "
2 " 2,000 "

Order.—Ordered, that this Resolution, and the schedule therein referred to, be published in the *Gazette of India*, and communicated to the Foreign Department, the Comptroller General of Accounts, the several Accountants General, and the Deputy Accountants General in independent charge.

SCHEDULE.

First Class.—Six Officers.

Accountants General in Madras, Bombay, Bengal and the North-Western Provinces ; Inspector of local Offices of Account ; Deputy Controller General of Accounts, or Assistant Secretary to the Government of India.

Second Class.—Seven Officers.

Deputy Comptroller General of Accounts, or Assistant Secretary to the Government of India ; Accountants General in the Punjab and British Burmah ; Deputy Accountants General in Madras, Bombay, Bengal and the North-Western Provinces.

Third Class.—Ten Officers.

First Assistant Comptroller General of Accounts ; First Assistant Accountants General in Madras and Bombay ; Deputy Accountants General in Mysore, Hyderabad, the Central Provinces and the Punjab ; Controller General of Money Order Offices ; First Assistant Commissioners of Paper Currency in Calcutta and Bombay.

Fourth Class.—Ten Officers.

Personal Assistant to the Financial Member of the Governor General's Council ; Examiners of Claims, Calcutta, Madras and Bombay ; Second and Third Assistant Comptrollers General of Accounts ; First Assistant Accountant General, North-Western Provinces ; Second Assistant Commissioners of Paper Currency in Calcutta and Bombay ; one of the Assistants to the Deputy Commissioners of Paper Currency at Allahabad, Lahore, Nagpore and Kurrachee.

Fifth Class.—Seventeen Officers.

Three of the Assistants to the Deputy Commissioners of Paper Currency at Allahabad, Lahore, Nagpore and Kurrachee ; Assistant Accountant General, Bengal ; Controllers of the Money Order Offices in Madras and Bombay ; two Assistants, Financial Secretariat ; three Assistants, Comptroller General of Accounts ; one Assistant, Accountant General, Madras ; one Assistant, Accountant General, Bombay ; two Assistants, Accountant General, Bengal ; one Assistant, Accountant General, North-Western Provinces ; one Assistant, Accountant General, Punjab ; one Assistant, Accountant General, British Burmah.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 15th, 11-33 A.M.—Cable right to Fao ; Turkish line right to Constantinople ; and Persian line interrupted beyond Teheran. Latest dates, from Great Britain via Turkey, 13th July, via Russia, 1st July.

KAMPTEE, 15th, 2 P.M.—Office opened this day.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CARWAR, 15th, 9-25 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind strong south-west, thermometer 78, barometer 29·95, rain 90 cents.

VINGORLA, 15th, 10 A.M.—Weather rainy, wind light south, thermometer 79, rain 2 inches 80 cents.

CANNANORE, 15th, 10 A.M.—Weather rainy, wind north-west moderate, thermometer 79, barometer 29·90, rain 2 inches 12 cents.

KOLAPORE, 15th, 12 noon.—Weather rainy, wind south-west, thermometer 76.

PAUMBEN, 15th, 12 noon.—Weather fine, wind south, thermometer 87, barometer 29·89.

MANGALORE, 15th, 11-53 A.M.—Weather rainy, wind west south-west, thermometer 80, rain 66 cents.

BOMBAY.

CHOLERA.—A correspondent at Jamboosur, in the Surat collectorate, states that cholera is committing ravages in that talooka.

HIGH SCHOOL AT SAWANT WAREE.—We learn that Colonel Schneider, the Political Superintendent of Sawant Waree, intends establishing a High School in that state.

PRIVATE GREEN, who was sentenced to death at the late Criminal Sessions, will be executed on the morning of the 23rd, not this morning, as was erroneously stated by our contemporary yesterday.

MR. MANOCKJEE PESTONJEE TUBACK.—ON the application of Mr. Green, of Messrs. Macfarlane and Green, Mr. Justice Westropp yesterday granted a final order of discharge to Mr. Manockjee Pestonjee Tuback, under the provisions of Act 28 of 1865. There was no opposition to the application.

A CASE FOR THE SESSIONS.—The Acting Chief Magistrate yesterday committed Cursondas Asharam to take his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court, on a charge of cheating several piece-goods merchants.

DHARWAR COLLECTORATE.—We see from the weather report of the Dharwar collectorate for the fortnight ending 30th June that rain fell heavily in some of the talookas and slightly in others. Cholera prevailed to a slight extent in a few villages.

CANARA COLLECTORATE.—The weather report of the Canara collectorate for the fortnight ending 15th June informs us that the fall of rain was scanty and that sowing operations were in progress. Fever prevailed in almost all the talookas.

THE MINT.—The value of silver ready for coinage in the Bombay Mint at the close of last week was Rs. 1,08,26,798, the value of the silver not assayed being *nil* ; of the total, Rs. 1,07,10,000 belonged to the Currency Department.

INSOLVENT COURT.—Mr. C. P. Cooper, barrister, Examiner for the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, has received from the Chief Justice six months' leave of absence from the 27th inst., and Mr. J. Macpherson, barrister, is to act for him.

ATTEMPT TO EXPORT SALTPETRE.—Yesterday, a Bhattia, named Toolseydas Dhunjee, was committed by Mr. Connon to stand his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court, for attempting to export two bags of saltpetre from the island of Bombay without a license from the Commissioner of Police.

VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in Vehar lake, at the close of last week, was 47 feet. On the corresponding date last year there were 49 feet 1 inch of water in the lake. The total rainfall at the lake had been 16 inches 3 tenths up to Saturday last, on 11th July last year the total fall had been 22 inches.

A GOOD HIT FOR THE BRAHMINS.—The Brahmins of the city of Poona has been much delighted with the fall of rain, as it is attributed to the expedient of dipping their gods in the water up to the waist. Since Sunday last the gods, it seems, could bear no longer the state they were in, and consequently caused the rain to fall to obtain their release.—*Poona Observer.*

NEW PLEADERS.—The Chief Justice and Judges of the High Court have issued sunuds to the undermentioned persons, authorising them to practise as pleaders in the district of Poona:—Seetaram Shivram and Gunesh Rowjee Kavaley. The Judges have also issued a sunud to Balajee Trimbuk Pendse authorising him to practise as a pleader in the Courts of the Tanna district.

BELGAUM COLLECTORATE.—From the weather report of the Belgaum collectorate for the fortnight ending 30th June we learn that there was a general fall of rain throughout the collectorate with the exception of Chikodi, where it was partial. The rice crops were doing well, and the sowing of early jowaree had commenced. The district was not entirely free of cholera ; fever continued in Bidi.

THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.—"We hear," says the *Hindu Reformer*," that the Government of India have reduced the salary of the Director of Public Instruction of Bombay from Rs. 2,500 to Rs. 2,000. The Director is to receive promotion annually till his salary rises to Rs. 2,500, which is the maximum pay he is expected to receive. Under these circumstances we doubt whether Mr. Peile will continue to hold this appointment."

THE CURRENCY.—The following shows the amount of each kind of currency note of the Bombay Circle in circulation on the 7th July, as compared with the amount in circulation on the 30th June :—

		7th July.	30th June.
Rs.	10 Note.....	Rs. 27,66,180	Rs. 26,88,500
Rs.	20 "	Rs. 16,52,980	Rs. 16,17,020
Rs.	50 "	Rs. 24,49,050	Rs. 24,20,450
Rs.	100 "	Rs. 52,54,900	Rs. 52,21,300
Rs.	500 "	Rs. 18,15,500	Rs. 18,26,500
Rs.	1,000 "	Rs. 3,42,84,000	Rs. 3,52,14,000
	Total...	Rs. 4,82,22,610	Rs. 4,89,88,460

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—A special general meeting of the members of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday at the offices of the Chamber, at which Messrs. G. F. Pim and Co. and Messrs. Martin, Young and Co. were ballotted for and duly elected members of the Chamber ; and Mr. H. E. Astley, of Messrs. Ewart, Latham, and Co., was elected Chairman of the Chamber in room of Mr. Hamilton Maxwell, proceeded to Europe. Only a dozen members attended. There was no other business before the meeting.

H. M.'s TROOPSHIPS.—The following revised clause I., article I., of the Regulations for Her Majesty's Troopships has been published for the information of those concerned, in substitution of the 1st clause of article I. of G. O. No. 529 of 1867 :—"I.—Nominal list of military officers to be embarked, according to seniority. The captain of the ship will determine what cabins are to be allotted for the general use of the military. The appropriation of particular cabins is, however, to be determined by the officer commanding the troops to be embarked, or a staff officer deputed for that purpose, in concert with the paymaster of the ship, or, in his absence, such other officer as may be appointed by the captain." No subsequent alteration in this appropriation is to take place without the sanction of the captain, which must be applied for through the military commanding officer.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 13th July, was 307, being a decrease of 21 as compared with the preceding week, 63 less than the total of the week ending 14th July 1868, and 38 less than the mean of the corresponding period in the previous five years. During the week 70 births were reported.

The following table shows the principal causes of death in the different districts of the city :—

Section or Sub-Section.	Population by Census of 1864.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Fever.	Other diseases.	Accidents & Violence.	Total ex. of Still-born.	Total Births (exclusive of still-born.	Total Deaths (exclusive of still-born.
Colaba	19,151	...	...	...	2	4	...	6	3	...
Fort, Southern	2,455	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	...
Fort, Northern	39,498	2	...	...	3	8	...	13	2	...
Esplanade	7,889	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...
Market	75,402	...	...	5	15	...	...	20	3	...
Mandvee	41,152	...	1	6	13	...	...	20	...	...
Chuckla	41,442	...	...	7	20	1	...	28	...	...
Oomberkharee	63,020	...	3	1	7	18	1	30	15	...
Dongree	60,250	2	...	1	8	5	...	16	11	...
Dholootalao	71,790	1	...	...	3	13	1	18	2	...
Phunnswaree	22,529	1	...	...	...	7	...	8	...	...
Bhooleshwur	50,282	...	2	...	3	11	...	16	...	...
Kharatalao	23,454	...	...	...	8	4	...	12	6	...
Koombharwara	23,085	...	...	...	3	6	...	9	11	...
Khetwaree	29,177	1	...	...	3	7	...	11	...	...
Girgaum	21,905	1	...	...	2	3	...	6	1	...
Chaupatee	6,184	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	3	...
Walkeshwur	16,094	...	...	2	...	1	2	5	3	...
Mahalaxmee	9,144	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...
Mazagon	21,781	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...
Tarwaree	9,462	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...
Kamatheepoora	81,675	1	...	...	20	26	...	47	3	...
Parel	7,002	...	...	...	5	...	1	6	...	...
Sooree	5,042	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	...
Seo	12,078	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...
Mahim	19,439	...	...	...	1	3	...	4	...	...
Worlee	10,211	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	2	...
Harbour	32,582	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Resident and Unknown	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	6	...	...
Bombay	816,562	9	8	4	92	186	8	307	70	...
Mean of the corresponding weeks in the preceding 5 years.		17	14	3	169	135	6	1 345	...	...

The following statement shows the number of deaths in the different races or castes :—

Race or Caste.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Fever.	Other diseases	Accidents and Violence.	Total, ex. of Still-born.	Total Births (exclusive of Still-born.	Total Deaths (exclusive of Still-born.
Boodhist—Jain, &c	...	...	...	1	9	...	10	...	...
Brahmin	...	1	...	1	6	...	8	...	...
Lingaet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Bhatia	...	...	...	2	5	...	7	...	...
Hindoo of other Caste..	6	2	3	35	80	6	132	32	...
Hindoo out-caste	1	...	...	12	13	...	26	4	...
Mussulman	2	5	2	26	46	1	82	20	...
Parsee	...	...	...	1	10	...	11	1	...
Jew	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	...
Native-Christian	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	9	3
Indo-European	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4
European	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	4	...
Negro-African	...	...	...	1	3	...	4	...	...
Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unknown Races	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total...	9	8	5	92	186	8	307	70	...
Corresponding week 1868.	1	23	6	112	215	11	370	84	...

MR. E. PRATT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As a friend of Mr. E. Pratt, whose extraordinary case, I may tell you, commands wide interest and sympathy in Bombay, I must ask you to be so kind as to insert a correction of what was extracted in your paper of yesterday from the *Delhi Gazette*.

The statement that Mr. Pratt "requires that Government shall pay him his full salary," taken in connection with the statement in the *Times of India* as to the reason of Mr. Pratt's suspension, would probably do him harm with H. E. the Governor, who is entirely misinformed *as to the circumstances alluded to by the "Delhi Gazette."*

When Mr. Pratt was in charge of the Carnac Bunder in 1867, he strenuously but respectfully opposed a proposal to farm the "Municipal duty" on tobacco under Act IV. of 1857. The measure was accomplished after his deportation to Vingorla in 1867. On his return to the same appointment in 1869, he found that an allowance of Rs. 150 per mensem was attached to the appointment, for services in behalf of the public, in connection with the farm ; and that he was expected to receive that allowance from the farmer. For reasons which I do not feel at liberty to explain, Mr. Pratt felt that he could not, without dishonour, touch that allowance, and he has, as stated by the correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette*, resolutely refused to draw and pocket the money. Up to the date of his suspension he had discharged quietly and gratuitously all the duties for which the allowance had been sanctioned ; and it is *not true* that he had demanded any equivalent from Government for relinquishing on principle a large allowance from a private source, equal to about a fourth of his salary from Government. I beg to enclose my card.—Yours, &c.,

FAIR PLAY.

Bombay, 15th July.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have made enquiries regarding the statemen which lately appeared in your paper extracted from the *Delhi Gazette*, that Mr. Pratt had protested against the arrangement which had been made by Government in regard to his remuneration, and I am credibly informed that it is incorrect. As a matter of fairness and justice, it is necessary that the following correct statement of the case should be laid before the public.

By a departmental order, Mr. Pratt, as Assistant Commissioner, was instructed to draw from the farmer of the Municipal duty on tobacco, in addition to the salary allowed by Government, a remuneration of Rs. 150 per month. Having conscientious objections to receive that allowance from the farmer, whose proceedings Mr. Pratt was expected to watch as a Government officer, that gentleman declined respectfully to draw the amount, and undertook to perform the work without remuneration. This conduct of Mr. Pratt, which is perfectly blameless, has, I am sorry to learn, been construed into insubordination ; but His Excellency the Governor will on enquiry feel convinced that Mr. Pratt has done nothing whatever to deserve the blame imputed to him.

Requesting you to insert this in your next issue, I remain, &c., JUSTITIA.

Bombay, 15th July.

P.S.—I enclose my card for your satisfaction.

PERILOUS POSITION OF 20 MEN ON BOARD THE BUCENTAUR.

LAST night, we are informed that there were upwards of twenty men on board the wreck of the ship Bucentaur on the Prongs. These men were on board working at the recovery of the cargo of the ship, and the high wind which commenced on Wednesday, and has since continued, has prevented them from getting ashore. One of the men managed to get ashore yesterday on a piece of wood, and he reports that there was no water on board. The contractor for the recovery of the cargo, whose servants these men are, was, we believe, warned not to keep his men on board in such heavy weather as we have had for several days. He has been spoken to regarding the critical position of the men, and an attempt will probably be made to get them off to-day. It is to be hoped that the present high wind will moderate, or the poor men will be in a most perilous position, as the sea must, we are afraid, be washing over the ship. A signal was yesterday hoisted on board the ship, but for what purpose we do not know—probably as a signal of distress.

THE AMENDED CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE.

UNDER Section 66 A of the amended Code of Criminal Procedure the Government of Bombay has declared that within the territories subordinate to the Government of Bombay, in which the said Code is now or hereafter may be in force, all stipendiary servants of Government authorized to exercise the full powers of a magistrate or those of a subordinate magistrate of the first class shall entertain cases either on complaint preferred directly to themselves or on the report of a police officer if the offence charged is triable by them, or if they shall have been empowered under Section 38 of the said Code.

Under Section 66B of the said Code, district magistrates are directed to report to Government, through the Police Commissioners, the name of any honorary magistrate invested with full powers or the powers of a subordinate magistrate of the first class, or the name of any subordinate magistrate of the second class whom they may wish to empower to entertain cases either on complaint preferred directly to themselves or on the report of a police officer.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 14th, 9-15 P.M.—Mail steamer Avoca sailed for Australia.

THE FRAUD UPON THE P. & O. COMPANY.

ON Wednesday last, at the Fort Police Court, Cowasjee Jamsetjee, a Custom House clerk in the Purser's store department of the P. and O. Company, was charged before the Acting Chief Magistrate with criminal breach of trust and cheating.

Mr. McCulloch, instructed by Messrs. Manisty and Hurrell, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Cleveland for the defendant.

Mr. H. S. Bostock, acting Superintendent of the P. and O. Company, upon whose information (already published in these columns) a warrant was issued against the defendant, was recalled, and further said—The defendant was Custom House clerk in the Purser's store department. In June 1868, the latter end of the month, defendant spoke to me about a supply of money for stamps for Customs bonds and for Customs duty on the Company's stores landed for use. He produced two memoranda on that occasion, The papers I now show, in the handwriting of the prisoner, represent the amount of a claim made by him at that time for money to purchase Custom House bond stamps impressed on bonds given for Purser's stores left in bond, amounting to Rs. 1,555. I thereupon gave prisoner a cheque for Rs. 6,474-10-11, which included this Rs. 1,555, the balance being for duty on stores imported and landed for the Company, of which latter prisoner at the same time gave me an account. The paper which I now produce is the cheque which I gave prisoner. I see it is endorsed by him. In the month of October of the same year, prisoner again applied to me for money for bond stamps. On this occasion he produced papers as on the former occasion. I produce these last papers, which I believe to be in the handwriting of the prisoner. These papers are kept in duplicate. One copy goes home as a voucher for the accounts. Both copies are initialed by me. Either these papers or the duplicates were shown to me by the prisoner at that time. They represented a claim for Rs. 2,023-8 made by prisoner for money due on account of stamps for bonds to the Custom House in connection with stores bonded. I then gave prisoner a cheque, which I now produce, for Rs. 6,601-3-7, which covered the aforesaid amount of Rs. 2023-8, the balance being for duty as before. The P. and O. Company have a bonded warehouse of their own in charge of a Custom House officer. The Company do not store bonded goods anywhere but there. In the paper, marked exhibit F, there is a charge of fifteen rupees in respect of stamps upon three bonds, in respect of Purser's stores ex Leonidas. On booking through our books, I find no entry of stores ex Leonidas as having been bonded. No Purser's stores whatever were received by the Leonidas.

The enquiry was then adjourned till the 11th proximo. The prisoner stands bailed, himself in Rs. 10,000, one surety in Rs. 5,000 and two sureties in Rs. 2,500 each.

FORT POLICE COURT.—15TH JULY.

(Before JOHN CONNON, ESQ.)

DISOBEDIENT SEAMEN.—Edward Brown, a seaman of the British ship Sparkenhoe, was charged with wilful disobedience of lawful commands in refusing to do duty on board the ship, and was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for a week.—Albert Bowen, a seaman of the ship Night Hawk, was charged with a similar offence, and sentenced to four weeks' hard labour.

GIRGAUM POLICE COURT.—15TH JULY.

(Before R. H. SHOWELL, ESQ.)

TORTURE.—Soobhana Dajee, a cartman, was charged with torturing his bullocks in a public street, and was, on admitting the offence, fined ten rupees.

THEFT.—Ismail Mahomed was charged with stealing a pitcher belonging to Gona Balla, and was sentenced, on conviction, to rigorous imprisonment for fourteen days.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF THE 25TH JUNE.

ABOUT three o'clock yesterday afternoon, the P. & Co.'s s. s. Ellora, Captain J. S. Murray, arrived in harbour, bringing the English mail of the 25th ultimo. The Ellora left Suez at 11-30 A.M. on the 3rd instant and sailed from Aden for Bombay at noon on the 9th. She brings the following passengers :—

From Southampton—Commander Douglas, R.N., Mr. and Mrs. Beale and four children, Mrs. Sharp and child, Mr. W. Smith, and Mr. T. Burbidge.

From Marseilles—Captain Showbridge, Major Gordon, Mr. Herbert, and Mr. T. Colville.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(Home News, June 25.)

The Viceroy of Egypt has arrived in this country, and is being much feted. His Highness is lodged at Buckingham Palace. There has been a State Ball and a State Concert, and on June 26 a grand review is to take place in Windsor Park.

The French Emperor is at the Camp of Chalons, and on the anniversary of Solferino he exhorted the military who served in the Italian campaign to keep in remembrance the battles in which they had taken part.

The House of Commons has nominated the committee to inquire into the cause of the great expenditure upon the Abyssinian war.

Mr. Forsyth, Q.C., has written a public letter concerning the numerous appeals from India waiting to be heard by the Judicial Committee.

A squadron of considerable strength has been despatched on an expedition round the world, to return in October, 1870.

The two Houses of Convocation have been prorogued till the 12th of August.

Lieut.-General Sir A. Spencer, K.C.B., has been appointed to the chief command in Bombay, in succession to Lord Napier of Magdala.

Prince Alamayoo, son of King Theodore, is about to leave England for India.

The port of Jahde for the German navy has been opened by the King of Prussia.

Disturbances have taken place in several Italian cities, and the King has in consequence returned to Florence.

The Lords of the Treasury have decided that the promissory notes held by the Kirwee chiefs are not prize within the meaning of Lord Canning's proclamation.

The submergence of the French Atlantic cable is making satisfactory progress.

The Government of the United States has put a stop to recruiting for the insurgents in Cuba.

Proceedings have been taken by the Government against the keepers of the principal betting commission offices.

The effects of the Duke of Newcastle at Carlton-house-terrace, and the stud at Clumber, have been sold ; and proceedings in bankruptcy have been taken.

The Queen of Greece has given birth to a prince, heir to the throne.

During a cavalry charge in some evolutions at Aldershott a private in the Enniskillens was so injured that he died. The officer in command of the troop has been censured by the jury. A court of inquiry has been held.

A monument is to be erected in St. Paul's to the memory of Professor Faraday.

The United States government are vigorously repressing filibustering expeditions to Cuba.

The Northumberland Plate was won by Mr. Bowes's "The

rarely do more to secure the proper working of a bank than by appointing the best directors who can be selected from among its own responsible servants, and that, when the Government attempts more, it is very liable to do mischief.

This, in fact, seems to me the cardinal difficulty in all Indian bank direction. It is not always easy to secure careful and conscientious bank directors, and, in some respects, Government servants, though not practically acquainted with banking, make valuable directors in their capacity as checks upon reckless and irregular management.

But when the Government director fails in his duty it is difficult to see what can be done, except to remove him, and, if necessary, to punish him.

In the present case the directors, who are possibly culpable, had left the bank before it was discovered that anything had gone wrong. Some of them had left the service, and those who still remain have suffered, and will suffer to the end of their service, by the loss of credit and promotion consequent on the discovery of their neglect. It is not easy to see what more could be done where there is no suspicion of anything worse than carelessness and a perfunctory discharge of duties which, in most cases, did not essentially appertain to the substantive offices which the directors filled in the Government service. Of course if anything worse can be proved against them they should suffer accordingly; but I have not hitherto heard anything worse imputed to them.

After all that has passed, I still think that any active direct participation by Government in ordinary times in the ordinary management of a bank, and in any other form than the quasi independent action of Government directors, must do more harm than good, and I have stated in my letters to the Viceroy many of the reasons which induce me to think so.

The members and secretaries of an Indian Government are often most valuable, as quasi trustees, as checks upon irregularities and innovations; they are rarely qualified to take an active part in the management of a bank, while discharging their regular official duties under Government; and I am quiet sure that a bank, the affair of which formed a regular part of the discussions at the Government Council table, and in which the Government was perpetually interfering, would in these days have very small share of the business or the confidence of the general public.

But the papers before us relate more especially to the future; whether the Bank of Bombay shall be resuscitated, and on what terms the Government shall join in its reconstruction.

After very careful reflecting on what has passed, and on the very able minutes before us, I feel inclined to revert to the opinion which I formerly held very strongly, that the best possible plan for a Government bank would be one general bank for all India. At one time I thought that such a bank might be established, with its head-quarters in India; but I confess that the manner in which the propositions of the Bank of Bengal for an amalgamation with that of Bombay have been discussed on both sides of India prove to my mind that any attempt to maintain an Imperial Bank with a direction in India, would be abortive, if from no other reasons, from the strong and irreconcileable local jealousies which the selection of the head-quarters for such a bank would evoke.

But I do not think that this would be the case with a bank having its direction in London and branches in India.

At each of the presidency towns the agent's proceedings might be checked by a local committee of three or four directors, representing the Government and local community of shareholders, and the consent of one Government director might be made legally necessary to the validity of important acts.

The head office in London would be in immediate communication with the Secretary of State.

This is the only device I can think of to obviate the evils which I have pointed out to Sir John Lawrence (*vide* my letter of 22nd June 1866, to the Viceroy), as sure, sooner or later, to follow the present system of uncertainty and multiplicity of authorities who have more or less power to interfere with the bank's proceedings.

But this plan can hardly be adopted during the currency of the present charters of the Bengal and Madras Banks. I think, however, it should be now considered, and, if it seem desirable, our present proceedings might be shaped accordingly.

It would be quite possible to fix a limit now to the term during which the existing arrangement with the three Indian banks should continue in force, and to enact that after the expiration of that term, the Government business should everywhere be intrusted to the Imperial Bank or to its branches having its head quarters in London.

The shareholders of the present banks might be allowed the option of joining the Imperial Bank on the most favourable terms; and as the existing banks, when their connexion with Government is severed, would be able to extend their operations in several profitable directions from which they are now debarred, the change might be made a beneficial one for all parties.

Meantime, I see no alternative, as long as the present agreements with the Bengal and Madras Banks continue, but to reconstruct the Bombay Bank on the old model, taking such additional precautions as can be desired against such mismanagement as has wrecked its predecessor.

I think the arguments of Sir J. Lawrence and Sir W. Mansfield in favour of Government holding shares far outweigh those of Mr. Massey against the practice.

I am not aware of any great commercial country, except America, where the views advocated by Mr. Massey have been tried, and I doubt whether commercial men here would consider the American experiment by any means conclusive. Here in England the connexion between the Government and the National Bank is very intimate, and without that connexion the Bank of England could not perform the part it does perform in the commercial economy of the empire.

For India such a connexion is at least equally important, and where consistency and uniformity of action are of primary importance, I know of nothing but connexion with the Government which can in India effect what is desired in a great establishment or undertaking of any kind.

I do not see how, without representing shares, the Government directors can exercise a legitimate control in a bank. There will always be a tendency on the part of the commercial directors to consider their own interests as separate from those of the Government, unless the latter is also a shareholder; and this feeling will operate very strongly in times of difficulty; so that I have no doubt, in such times, any Government official who was merely charged with the delation of irregularities would be powerless to prevent, however speedily he might detect and report, intentional deviation from prescribed rule.

H. B. E. FREERE.

Letter from Sir Bartle Frere to the Governor General of India.

Near Wace, Sattara Districts, 10th June, 1865.

I was just starting for Sattara, with the intention of passing a few days there before going on to Poona, when I received a letter from Mr. Chapman, our Revenue and Financial Secretary, which has made me change my route for Poona and Bombay.

Chapman wrote after the weekly meeting of the bank, of which he is one of the Government directors. He says nothing can be gloomier than the aspect of the money market, and he expresses serious fears for the bank itself.

It had long, I am told, been a weak feature in the management of the Bombay Bank that they had at calls large deposits of other banks, which, though they made a good show in the balance sheet, where in reality a source of weakness, as being liable to sudden withdrawal in very large sums at one time. On the day Chapman wrote they had just escaped having to meet a cheque of 25 lakhs, and some of the banks might draw without notice for even larger amounts; now, the Commercial, has 40 lakhs at call, and in the present state of the market the withdrawal of such amounts might lead to a suspension of payments.

Chapman adds:—"On paper we are in a very satisfactory state, but the list of overdue bills is not a pleasant sight. The list, too, of debtors whose bills have still to run, presents a very different aspect to what it would have done six months ago. Men who were then supposed to be good for crores are now either insolvent or on the verge of bankruptcy." In the days of prosperity our management was characterized by what now appears to have been most reckless conduct. It is a satisfaction to me personally to know that the mischief was done before I had any connection with the bank. I don't for a moment mean to imply that any one would have acted otherwise than the former directors did. It is easy enough to be wise after the event."

From all I hear from other quarters, I do not go so far as Chapman in acquitting his predecessors of blame; and the Government ought to have been warned long ago of many things which have only lately come to light. I had indeed no notion that anything worse than slowness and ordinary bad management could be imputed to our bank till my attention was directed to the subject two or three months ago by Sir C. Wood. I then begged Mr. Chapman, who had just joined the Secretariat, and through him Mr. Lushington, who had come here to succeed Mr. Birch as Deputy Auditor and Accountant General, to look closely after the working of the bank, and it is only since then that we have known anything of how things have been managed.

I think it right to tell you how matters stand, though I hope there may be no necessity for any action of Government. We were severely censured, just before you came out, by Lord Elgin and Trevelyan, for doing what I believe averted a crisis in November 1863; and I will be careful to refer, if possible, before anything of importance is done or refused to be done; but you know that in cases of this sort previous reference, except by telegram, is often difficult.

It would be useful, I think, if the Financial Department of the Government of India made the local Governments more parties to the financial correspondence with the local account departments, at least on all matters of importance. At present we hear very accidentally and irregularly, and this, of course, begets indifference in all local officers and departments to the subject of finance generally, and "the Government of India look after that" becomes a very common excuse for neglect.

We shall have, I think, to ask your support in applying again to Sir C. Wood to cancel an order of the Court of Directors, which forbids us to appoint as Government directors of the bank men who would hold shares on their own account. Of course there are some advantages in having as Government director a man whose judgment cannot be biassed by his private interests as a shareholder. But this advantage is apt to be overbalanced by the ignorance or indifference of the non-shareholding community. Banking is not a complicated or difficult business, but it is not in itself very interesting, and few men will master or attend to its details as a pure matter of official duty, and that not a main or principal duty, but one merely accidental and contingent.

I doubt whether our bank would have been so ill-managed but for the operation of this rule. It forced us to exclude Mr. George Inverarity, who happened to be the only Civil Servant in the presidency town who was really competent for the duty, but he had shares of his own, and after an ineffectual attempt to get the prohibition removed, we were forced to remove him, and his place was filled by men who knew nothing whatever of banking when they joined as directors.

Letter from Sir Bartle Frere to the Governor General of India.

Poona, 15th June, 1865.

I wrote to you on the 10th regarding the state of the Bombay money market, and was sorry to find on my arrival here on the 12th that matters had not improved, as you will see by this weekly statement of the bank's affairs.

From Mr. Chapman, who arrived next day, I received a still gloomier account of affairs. . . . .

Supposing you are willing to assist the bank in case of need, the only legal mode I can think of is to let them have the money in currency notes, and to transfer them, from out of your cash balances to the credit of the Currency Department, the sum so advanced. It is not, I conclude, legally necessary that this cash should be in the Bombay Mint, nor even in any treasury of the Bombay Circle of Issue; as I read the Act, it may be in any of your treasuries, provided it be *bona fide* set aside as currency reserve, so that it may not be used for the general purposes of Government.

Thus, for example, if the bank wants a crore, it would be given in notes, and if we had a crore of rupees to spare in our Bombay treasuries it would be set aside to the credit of the Currency Department, and sent to the Mint, to the Currency Commissioner, when opportunity offers; or, if we had no spare cash in our Bombay treasuries, the cash might be at Agra, Calcutta, or Madras, and be treated in like manner—and be sent to Bombay as may seem advisable to meet demands of cash, in exchange for notes, should the latter be presented to the Currency Department for payment.

In former days the Government treasuries used everywhere to be full at this time of year, and there would have been no difficulty as to the amount. Whether this is so still I cannot tell; but however much Trevelyan's measures may have reduced the general cash balances, there must be so much more in hand in June than at other times, that I hardly anticipate any difficulty from want of means.

There remains the question whether you think Government ought to aid the bank? But when you consider what large interests are at stake besides those of Government and the bank shareholders, I cannot doubt your thinking that everything which can be done by Government ought to be done to prevent the bank from stopping payment, however much their misfortunes may be the result of the directors' own bad management. I believe that at the present moment a suspension of payment by the Government bank would be as great a calamity as could befall Western India.

I fear there can be no doubt that the present precarious position of the bank is mainly due to bad management. Who are to blame will, I hope, be more clear when we get a report on the subject which I have asked the Government directors to prepare; but from all I can learn, the secretary, Mr. Blair, now in England, was a very unfit man for his post, and was far too much trusted by the directors.

I am told that a standing rule of the direction limiting to a moderate fixed sum the secretary's powers of making advances to any one person or firm without the consent of the Board of Directors, was abrogated some time ago, and he was left practically uncontrolled. He seems to have used his power in the most reckless manner, by making advances to junior partners, and to men of no substance, on their personal security, without requiring the security of the firms to which they belonged. Much of this money will ultimately recoverable, but it ought never to have been lent.

Among the Government directors, Mr. Birch, the Accountant and Auditor-General, who has just returned to England and retired from the service, had the greatest weight, and I believe he had great experience in the management of the bank at Madras, and much practical knowledge of banking affairs generally. He certainly possessed a weight among mercantile men in Bombay greater than could be due merely to his official position, and I believe Trevelyan and others who had long known him thought highly of him. Of late, I am told, he devoted himself much to the bank's affairs, rather to the prejudice of his other duties. As far as close attention to the bank went, he is not to blame. But whether he aggravated or mitigated the secretary's mismanagement I have at present no means of deciding.

I have every reason to feel satisfied with the present Government directors, Mr. Lushington, the Deputy Accountant and Auditor General, and Mr. Chapman, our Chief Secretary, as far as general ability and intelligence and right principle goes, but as regards banking affairs, I do not know that either of them had any experience before they joined their present appointments. I have already told you of the way in which the prohibition to appoint as Government directors men who have shares of their own operates to exclude men of practical experience.

Our third Government director, Mr. Mangles, has been for some time away, and I am told that he is not likely to return, his appointment as Civil Paymaster having been abolished; but this, like most other things in the Financial Department, we only know incidentally, and I am unable to ascertain exactly whether the office he held as a Government director of the bank is at this moment vacant or not.

As an instance of the incidental effect of keeping the local Government in the dark as to the proceedings of the Financial Department, I may point out that 18 lacs of the sudden diminution of the bank's balance of cash this week is due to a transfer of that amount to the Currency Department, which was ordered by the Financial Department at Calcutta, without, as far as I can learn, a word of warning or intimation to this Government. I do not even know the reason, and only heard of the fact in consequence of parties unconnected with the bank remonstrating at the ill-timed withdrawal of so large a sum at a moment when the bank required the utmost forbearance.

But I must not wander from the main point, which is to tell you as fully as I can how the bank is situated, and to learn your wishes as to the line which this Government should adopt in the event, which is I fear very probable, of our being appealed to for aid.

Nothing is further from my wish than to avoid responsibility, and for whatever we do I am ready to answer, without wishing to throw any portion of the burden on others: and I feel very confident that when you have the whole case before you, you will approve of whatever we may do, for neither I, nor any one belonging to the Government, have, so far as I know, the slightest personal interest in the matter, nor any wish but to do what is best for the permanent interests of Government and the country.

But if, after we have acted to the best of our ability, our proceedings are upset by a telegram from Simla or Calcutta to some one in the Currency or Financial Departments here, who looks to you, and not to us, for orders, we should obviously have done more harm than if we had followed our own lights, and in every case their course. It is very difficult at this distance to give you a correct idea of the state of affairs here, so as to enable you to judge what should be done. All I ask is, that you will give us credit for exercising reasonable care and circumspection, and not conclude we are wrong till you have given us time for explanation. I enclose a copy of a telegram which I have just sent you, briefly stating how affairs stand, and asking leave to comply in case of need with the bank's request.

P.S.—I write in this form to avoid, as far as possible, the risk of the very serious state of affairs becoming prematurely known, but you will, I trust, deal with what I have written as though it were officially before you. Mr. Ellis, the only other member of Government now in the country, has gone carefully into the question, and agrees with me that there is no other apparent means to prevent the bank stopping, and to avert the consequent public bankruptcy, but to advance in case of need to the extent and in the manner above described.

Letter from Sir Bartle Frere to the Governor General of India.

Poona, 22nd June 1865.

I telegraphed to you on the 17th my thanks for your message of the 16th, and also on the 20th I telegraphed to tell you of the good effect which is already apparent in consequence of the knowledge that Government would give to the bank reasonable support.

Mr. Chapman wrote on the 20th that a very marked degree of confidence was established directly the news became known, and he was in hopes that no actual aid would now be required.

It is, however, too soon to draw any such conclusion. The 1st of July is the settling day for a large proportion of the time-bargains in shares. Till then no one can even guess with confidence who will be solvent and who bankrupt.

We are of course inundated with suggestions publicly and privately and from all sorts of people, but none of them seem to me of much practical use. One of our leading Greek merchants,* whose name stands deservedly high, and who is reputed to be quite clear of embarrassing engagements, sends me, through Mr. Ellis, an excellent letter, describing the prospect of ruin to three fourths of the houses in Bombay, and the paralysis of ordinary legitimate trade, at a time peculiarly favourable in all respects, save the state of the money market, and, after highly praising the integrity and public character of the present Government directors, recommends that we should remove them, as inexperienced in banking, and appoint in their stead three Europeans of high character, "independent merchants, who are totally free of any transactions in the share market, or as promoters of companies;" but when asked to name such men, he was unable to point out one such phœnix, and every native, or European who knows natives, can estimate the extent of panic which would be caused in every bazaar by the news that the official directors had been withdrawn, and three merchants put in their places. Moreover, if a better professional mercantile element is required in the direction, it is clearly for the shareholders to supply it.

Another suggestion is contained in a letter from Mr. Rustomjee J. Jeejeebhoy, of which I enclose a copy. You probably know the history of the Time Bargains Act to which he refers. It was brought in at the instance of the Chief Justice, Sir M. Sausse, by Mr. Westropp, then Acting Advocate-General, and when he went into the High Court as Judge he left it in charge of Mr. Michel Scott. It was very fully discussed in our Council and in the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, where it was made rather a party question between those who followed Mr. Scott's lead and those who generally opposed him. In our Council it was opposed with great eloquence and ability by Sir William Mansfield, and supported by Mr. Anderson; and Rustomjee, who was originally in favour of the bill, was converted by Sir William, and voted against the third reading.

It seemed to me that the main arguments used against the bill did not apply to the measure in the shape which it finally took after months of discussion and adjournment. It did not propose to interfere with time bargains in any way beyond applying the existing English law to them, and leaving them out of court to be dealt with as merely gambling debts or debts of honour. I did not give any weight to the arguments, that the Legislature should proscribe such transactions, for that is not exactly the business of legislation; but I thought much weight was due to the Judge's complaint that, as the law stood, unless the Acts were passed they were forced here to go into cases of pure gambling which in England would be thrown out of court at once, and that our courts of justice were degraded into mere settling offices for a betting ring.

I therefore approved the Act, which was passed by a majority of the Council, and sent it to you in November, and have since heard nothing more about it.

We made a reference on the subject some months ago in consequence of our Chief Justice pointing out that the High Court was being inundated with suits which had nothing to do with the legitimate commerce of the place, but were in truth the mere fencing of a couple of gamblers.

Mr. Michael Scott, as a leading merchant of a very advanced and liberal school, was much criticised for bringing forward a bill which threw a certain class of bargains out of court. His reply was, that they had no more to do with trade than the Derby had, but that they were seriously interfered with trade by tempting traders to gamble.

The event has quite justified his view. Cotton has risen in price 50 per cent. in two months, but the cotton market is stagnant, not for want of cotton, or of buyers or sellers, or of money, but because every man is holding every rupee he can command to be ready for a great settlement of time bargains in July, when, I am assured on good authority, some 30 or 40 millions sterling will change hands, according to the then price of cotton, opium, Government paper, but, above all, of shares in joint stock companies, many of which exist only on paper.

Of course there must be a tremendous crash, and the best and most cautious will find great difficulty in getting paid what is owing to them in legitimate trade. The court will be overwhelmed with business, and sorely puzzled to apply the law, for it is in a very doubtful state, and all that is certain is that the later English Acts do not apply here.

But while thinking that the advocates of the bill have the best of the argument, and that their reasoning is backed by experience, and that a very large portion of the present distress is due to time bargains, and to the spirit of gambling which they foster, there is some risk, as I have pointed out to Rustomjee, that at this particular moment the immediate approval of the bill may go further than at any other time in its moral effect. It cannot prevent the making of time bargains, but it may encourage some, who would otherwise try to pay, to repudiate, under a vague notion of the law excusing them. I would not myself let such an objection prevent the final passing of a useful law, but I have pointed out to my repentant colleague that the objection may have its weight.

Since I began this letter I have read your Military Secretary's letter of the 21st, inquiring whether we have taken steps to ascertain the quality of the gold in outstanding bills and securities which the banks hold. This was done some six weeks ago, when Sir C. Wood drew my attention to the management of the bank, and the result was better than I then expected. The advances on shares without collateral security were not large, nor the prices at which they were valued then high. There ought, of course, to have been no such transaction at all, but they were not heavy, nor, at the then prices of shares, attended with much risk. Since then, however, shares of every kind have become almost unsaleable except at ruinously low prices; and as for bills, it would be difficult to say what in Bombay at present is a good bill. Till the first of July, no one will be able to tell who of his debtors will pay him and who not; and I believe no earthly financier could guess the probable value of the bank's outstandings till the first settling day in July has revealed who are likely to be solvent and who not.

Letter from Sir Bartle Frere to the Governor General of India.

Poona, 28th June, 1865.

The state of the bank continues to improve slowly, but we shall probably not know the worst for another week or so; after that I look for some permanent amendment, not only in the state of the bank but of commercial affairs generally.

I have been with Mr. Chapman looking over a very ugly list of doubtful debts owing to the bank. . . .

I find the advances of the bank on shares were not so heavy as has been supposed, nor quite so reckless, though not I imagine justifiable as banking operations. Up to the 12th April, when our Government directors stopped them, the total advances on shares were Rs. 41,70,000, and the par value of the shares is Rs. 22,52,522, but some of them even now stand above par, and others are likely to do so in ordinary times. There are 39 Back Bay shares among them.

The excuse of the mercantile directors is, that when they began to advance on shares the pressure on the money market was supposed to be temporary, that they had then nearly three millions of cash balance, and that they invented a sliding scale, by which, as the security was depreciated, fresh security was to be taken. But, like other sliding scales, it refused in the time of need to slide, and none of their reasons now, I imagine, sufficient in a banking view, as prudent men had for months previous seen that there would be a very tight money market in April and May and June, and the risk of advances beyond the paid-up value of shares is sufficiently obvious even to a lay understanding.

We have desired the Government directors to report what is necessary to alter the terms of the Bombay Bank's charter, so as to assimilate it to the Banks of Bengal and Madras, and prevent any such loans in future.

The present Government directors are not to blame, as Mr. Chapman only came into office in February and Mr. Lushington still later, and till Mr. Birch left no one supposed that the bank required more Government supervision than he gave it.

Letter from Sir Bartle Frere to the Governor General of India.

Poona, 7th July, 1865.

I have received your letter of the 23rd, regarding our bank. Since writing it, you will, I hope have received my subsequent letters, which will have served to lessen, I hope, if not entirely to remove, your anxiety. You shall have full details of all that relates to the bank's past management, and what we propose for the future, in reply to your Financial Secretary's official letter.

The bank's position goes on steadily improving. The dreaded time bargains settling day on the 1st of July passed, and left the bank with rather a better cash balance than they opened with in the morning. Everyone seems to hope that the crisis is now passed, that everyone now knows the extent of liabilities, and that trade will revive. I hear of one more gigantic failure of Curseljee Furdonjee, an old and formerly much respected house, with liabilities of between two and three millions sterling, more than a million of them from time bargains in cotton and shares, and a host of smaller fry.

I hope you will now assent to our Act for throwing these time bargains out of court. There can be no doubt they have been one great cause of all the misery and ruin we see around us here now. There would of course have been overtrading and mad speculation of all kinds under any circumstances, when so much money was thrown into a community peculiarly prone to speculation and gambling; but the evil has been intensified by these time bargains. They have this peculiarity, as compared with all other kinds of betting, that they are carried on under the guise of trade, and the settling day is so far off that any unusual change in the price of the article bet on may cause such prolonged uncertainty as to the solvency of the betters as seriously to embarrass all non-betting people who are connected with them. It is easy to say, "Do not bank with a banker who thinks more of the Derby than of his counting-house, than his counting-house;" but if the betting be carried on in the counting-house, and under the forms of ordinary trade, the most cautious man in Lombard Street may be taken in. All this Mr. Michael Scott pointed out when the bill was before us, but his opponents ridiculed his arguments, which went no further than the existing English law.

You must not suppose that because the 1st of July is past there is an end of the evil consequences of time bargains which then fell due. The only step gained was each man's knowledge of his own losses. A few slipped out of their liabilities by informalities in the tender, or similar technical modes of getting off their bets. Some of the smaller fry compromised on the spot, promising to pay 25 or 30 per cent. of their losses, but to the great majority in number, as well as in character and wealth, the effect was merely to fix the liability and amount, and to allow the lawyers to commence a settlement by petitioning Mallo, instead of the summary settlements of Tattersall's and the Jockey Club Committee.

Meantime, the ordinary business of lawyers and merchants is nearly at a standstill, under circumstances which, but for these time bargains, would have ensured a rapid revival of trade.

The bank directors are now so satisfied that they will not need any actual Government help that I will not trouble your Excellency with further reports, unless something unforeseen should happen.

P.S.—I have sent Sir Charles Wood all the information I have given you. I fear that even the sad reality of the losses in Bombay will not be worse than the gloomy anticipations which were generally felt in the city as to what was in store for us. I have troubled you more than I otherwise should have done with letters in this form, because we find that, with our weakened and demoralized establishments, it is very difficult to keep the most important of confidence, if once anything goes beyond the Members of Government and the Secretaries. The purport of Lushington's telegram, promising your support in anything we might do to support the bank, was, I am assured, known and made use of in the Bombay bazaar before it reached us. It was said to have come *via* Calcutta, but I can learn nothing beyond suspicions as to how or to whom; and as the original telegram was not in cipher, it is just as likely it leaked out here.

THE PERFECTION OF PREPARED COCOA.

MARAVILLA COCOA.

Sole Proprietors—TAYLOR BROTHERS, London.

THE COCOA (or CACAO) of MARAVILLA is the true THEOBROMA OF LINNÆUS. Cocoa is indigenous to South America, of which Maravilla is a favoured portion. TAYLOR BROTHERS having secured the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, have, by the skilful application of their soluble principle and elaborate machinery, produced what is so undeniably the perfection of prepared Cocoa, that it has not only secured the preference of homœopaths and cocoa-drinkers generally, but many who had hitherto not found any preparation to suit them, have, after one trial, adopted the Maravilla Cocoa as their constant beverage for breakfast, luncheon, &c.

"A SUCCESS UNPRECEDENTED."

See following Extract from the "Globe" of May 14, 1868.

"Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thorough success had been achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of "Maravilla" Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Homœopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage.

Sliding packets only by all GROCERS, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Original HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA and SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE.

Steam Mills—Brick Lane, London

RIGAUD and Co.'s PARISIAN PERFUMERY, patronised by the Empress of the French, and extensively used in all fashionable circles, for its excellence and superiority.

RIGAUD and Co.'s YLANGYLANG and MANILLA BOUQUET, the new scent. Rigaud & Co. are the only importers in Europe of the fragrant extract of Ylangylang, from the Philippine Isles.

RIGAUD and Co.'s POLITEINE, a delicious toilet water, superior to Eau de Cologne, Toilet Vinegar, or Florida Water.

RIGAUD and Co.'s MIRANDA SOAP, exquisitely perfumed and keeping its fragrance to the last.

RIGAUD and Co.'s MIRANDA POMATUM, for preserving and beautifying the hair.

RIGAUD and Co.'s DENTORINE, a most agreeable elixir for preserving the teeth and perfuming the breath.

RIGAUD and Co.'s TOOTH-CREAM, a remarkable preparation, producing a brilliant whiteness to the teeth.

RIGAUD and Co.'s ROSE POWDER; superior to Violet and all other Starch and Rice Powders.

THE LITTLE MONITOR; a GUIDE to the TOILET, with Photographic Illustrations; will be sent on receipt of one stamp.

Wholesale, Rigaud and Co., 45, Rue de Richelieu, Paris.

AGENTS:—Bombay and Poona, Treacher & Co.
" Madras, Barrie & Co.
" Calcutta, Mackenzie Lyall, & Co.

* Mr. Ralli.

NOTICES.

MR. A. MENIST,
OCULIST OPTICIAN,
FROM AMSTERDAM AND LONDON,

Respectfully announces his arrival in Bombay; and begs to introduce his Newly Invented Spectacles, which are peculiarly adapted to the Indian climate. The immense success he has met with in England has induced him to visit India, previous to his retiring from business, and he would beg to submit a few of the numerous testimonials he has received from the Faculty and Gentry.

A. Menist, Esq., Optist.

Adelphi Family Hotel, Byculla.

DEAR SIR,—It gives me great pleasure to add my testimony to the thousands you have already acquired from the best of judges of the profession which you represent, for introducing glasses upon an improved principle, for the use of persons of impaired sight.

My good wife was suffering from this complaint, and the worst of it was she could not pronounce a single pair of spectacles to suit her eyes. She tried many, but after the use of them for a few moments they were rejected, as they instead of remedying the evil made it the more worst. Fortunately for me I formed your acquaintance and introduced you to Mrs. Sorabjee. The pair of spectacles you gave her have suited her so comfortably, that since she has commenced wearing them she has become so much enamoured with them that she scarcely desires to put them aside for a single moment. I therefore without the least hesitation would proclaim to the sufferers from defective sight, &c., &c., "to apply at once to Mr. Menist, Optician, Adelphi Family Hotel, Byculla, if they are inclined to have their sight improved."

Wishing you every success in your profession in this strange land, Believe me to be, yours very faithfully,

SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.

Breach Candy Road, 22nd May, 1869.

From Thomas Barrett, Esq., M.D., and Surgeon to the Eye and Ear Infirmary.

Mr. Menist has shown me some spectacles arranged by him. The lenses appear to be constructed on very scientific principles, and I can recommend Mr. Menist, from his great experience, of persons requiring assistance in selecting glasses.

THOMAS BARRETT, Esq., M.D.,
Surgeon to the Eye and Ear Infirmary.

St. James's Square, Bath, February 24, 1864.

From Frederick Mason, Esq., Surgeon to the Bath Infirmary for the cure of Diseases of the Eye.

Mr. Menist has called upon me and submitted the merits of his glasses. They appear to be constructed upon proper principles, and I can recommend him to those requiring the use of spectacles. Mr. Menist has supplied some of my friends with his spectacles, who, from the testimonials I have given, appear well pleased.

29 Belmont, Bath, February 29, 1864. FREDERICK MASON.

From James Tunstall, Esq., M.D., M.R.C.P., 25 Brook Street, Bath, February 27, 1864.

Mr. Menist has supplied me with several pairs of his glasses with some new lenses, with which we are much pleased. I have been near-sighted for years, and find his glasses more comfortable than any I have ever worn, and I can confidently recommend their use to those who require the assistance of good glasses.

JAMES TUNSTALL, M.D., M.R.C.P.

From Charles Sylvester, Esq., M.D., 17 Kensington Place, Bath, February 25, 1864.

Having spectacles from Mr. Menist it gives me great pleasure in testifying to their goodness, and the improvement which is obtained by their use, and I can cordially recommend them.

CHARLES SYLVESTER, Esq., M.D.

From Vice-Admiral Thomas Gill, R.N., Grove Lodge, Bathwick, February 3, 1864.

I can with much safety testify to the superior quality of the spectacles I have purchased from Mr. Menist, Optician, and it is with much pleasure I would recommend him to any who require them.

THOMAS GILL, Vice-Admiral, R.N.

From Lieut.-Colonel John Hunt, 29, St. James's Square, Bath, February 23, 1864.

Mr. Menist has supplied me with glasses, and I beg to state that they have much benefitted my sight.

JOHN HUNT, Lieut.-Colonel.

To Mr. Menist, Optician, from Amsterdam.

From the late Lieut.-General G. E. Gowan, Royal Artillery, 7 Landown Crescent, Bath, February 26, 1864.

Mr. Menist has supplied me with spectacles which have given me much satisfaction, and I would strongly recommend those who require the assistance of glasses to apply to him.

G. E. GOWAN,
Lieut.-General, R. A.

From the Rev. William Hanks.

Mr. Menist, who is an Optician of much experience and ability, has supplied myself and some relatives with glasses, which are in every respect well adapted to ameliorate defects of vision, and therefore I cannot but recommend him to any one who has need of his assistance.

WILLIAM HANKS.

93 Sidney Place, Bath, February 23, 1864.

From John Chilbourn, Esq., 9 Cavendish Place, Bath, February 23, 1864.

Sir,—It is now about two years since I took your spectacles into use; from the first my sight was greatly relieved by them, and I feel that is has received much benefit from the use of them, and can with confidence recommend them.

I remain, Sir, yours obediently,
JOHN CHILBOURN.

From John Walter, Esq., Surgeon, Dover, St. Martins Place, July 23, 1863.

Sir,—Having received great comfort from the use of your glasses, and being much pleased with yourself in all my transactions with you, whether for myself or others, I have no hesitation in recommending you as an optician, from my own experience.

I am, Sir, yours obediently,
JOHN WALTER.

From Gustavus Gidley, Esq., M.D., Late of Sandgate, July 25, 1863.

Mr. Menist has supplied me with a pair of spectacles which have greatly improved my sight.

GUSTAVUS GIDLEY.

From Henry Hutchings, Esq., House Surgeon to the Kent and Canterbury Hospital.

I hereby certify that having had the opportunity of examining Mr. Menist's glasses, I believe them to be of a superior quality; and to persons suffering from long or short vision they are peculiarly adapted. Mr. Menist has also some excellent lenses fitted for persons suffering from weakness of sight, which modify the rays of light and afford great comfort to the wearer.

HENRY HUTCHINGS, M. R. C. S. England, and L. S. A. London, House Surgeon to the Kent and Canterbury Hospital.

From John B Gill, Esq., M.D., Dover, 5 St. Martin's Terrace, July 24, 1863.

I have great pleasure in recommending Mr. Menist to persons suffering under imperfect vision, as his lenses are polished on an improved principle, and I believe he possesses unusual talent for adapting spectacles to peculiar cases. Several of my friends have derived great benefit from them.

JOHN B. GILL, M. D.

From G. F. Heritage, Esq., Surgeon, Castle St., Dover, July 24, 1863.

Mr. Menist having supplied some of the members of my family with glasses, I have taken the opportunity of re-examining them, and can confidently recommend them as being very superior and calculated to improve defective vision.

G. F. HERITAGE, Surgeon.

From Lieut.-Colonel Kelly, 9 Sandgate Road, Folkestone, July 3, 1863.

Mr. Menist has supplied me with glasses for some time, and they have much benefitted my sight.

EDWARD KELLY, Lieut.-Colonel.

From James Parett, Esq., 6 Bartholomew Terrace, Buckland, Dover, September 12, 1863.

Having seen your improved lenses for impaired vision, I can speak in their favour when, and shall recommend them to those who require them, as a most efficient article and worthy of notice. Mrs. Parett has tried them, and found them surprisingly beneficial to her sight.

I remain, Sir, yours respectfully,
JAMES PARETT.

From Edward Sibbett, Esq., Surgeon, Council House Street.

Mrs. Sibbett, having benefitted considerably from the use of Mr. Menist's spectacles, I feel much pleasure in recommending him to the notice of those who may require his assistance.

Dover, August 5, 1863. EDWARD SIBBETT, Surgeon.

From E. F. Astley, Esq., M.D., 29 Marine Parade, Dover, July 13, 1863.

Sir,—I do not use spectacles, but cannot speak practically as to the value of those you offer, but from the careful manner in which those you showed me are constructed, and from the strong recommendation I have had of them, I have called on you, as from a medical practitioner, of many years' standing in the town, I feel assured you can be of great assistance to those who suffer from the affliction of impairment of vision; I am, Sir, yours, &c.,

E. F. ASTLEY, M.D.

From H. Coleman, Esq., Surgeon, Cambridge Terrace, Dover.

Mr. Menist has showed me several specimens of his glasses and explained their merits. I can recommend them to those who require the assistance of spectacles.

HENRY COLEMAN.

From A. Duke, Esq., M.D., Dover.

Having used Mr. Menist's spectacles for some years, I have great pleasure in bearing testimony to the comfort and benefit I have derived from them.

ALEEN DUKE, M.D.,
Egremont Lodge, St. John's Park, Hyde.

From Edward Knocker, Esq., Registrar of the Cinque Ports, Castle Hill, Dover.

Mr. Menist supplied me with glasses nearly two years since, I have found them very serviceable and beneficial; in fact the sight has improved since I began to use them, and I most strongly recommend their adoption by persons needing such assistance.

EDWARD KNOCKER.

From John Greyling, Esq., M.D., Sittingbourne, May 14, 1866.

I have pleasure in adding my testimony to the acquirements of Mr. A. Menist in Optical Science, all elevations from the refractive and accommodative power of the eye he is well acquainted with, and consequently enabled to supply such aid in the way of artificial lenses, as their defects require. Having received myself much benefit from the use of Mr. A. Menist's lenses I herewith acknowledge the obligation to Mr. A. Menist.

JOHN GREYLING, M.D.

From Colonel G. Shakespear, late of Sandgate, July 17, 1863.

Mr. A. Menist has supplied me with glasses for my lenses. I have always found them very useful to the sight in improving to it. I can recommend him.

G. SHAKSPEAR, Colonel, R. A.

From Councillor James Kelcey, Folkstone, May 29, 1866.

DEAR SIR,—The spectacles you have supplied me give me great satisfaction, and have fully realized all that your reputation as an Optician lead me to expect from the use of them.

Faithfully yours,
Mr. Menist. JAMES KELCEY.

From Lady Oliver, Millfield, Ryde.

Lady Oliver of Millfield, Ryde, I. W., has been supplied by Mr. Menist with glasses, and has found them of great service.

March 28, 1865.

From The Hon. J. P. Ward, Saxonbury Lodge, Ryde.

Mr. J. P. Ward has pleasure in acknowledging the benefit he has received by purchasing a pair of spectacles from Mr. Menist.

March 14, 1865.

From H. Scott Gibb, Esq., Woodlynch, St. John's, Ryde.

Mr. Menist supplied me with several pairs of his glasses on his former visits to Ryde, and I have experienced great benefits from the use of them, and can with confidence recommend them.

Woodlynch, March 15, 1865. H. SCOTT GIBB.

From Captain T. B. Maynard, Holmwood, Ryde.

Mr. T. B. Maynard of Holmwood, near Ryde, has bought glasses from Mr. Menist, and has found them surprisingly beneficial to the eyes.

March 15, 1865.

Newport, Isle of Wight, May 18, 1865.

I have used Mr. Menist's spectacles for the last five years, and am happy to bear testimony to their superior quality.

H. WATERWORTH, Esq., F.R.C.S.

From J. Davids, Esq., M.D., West Cowes, Isle of Wight.

I have much pleasure in bearing testimony to the excellence of Mr. Menist's eyeglasses, which I have now worn for five years, and am of opinion that my sight has been benefitted by their use.

West Cowes, I. W., May 1, 1865. J. DAVIDS.

From F. W. St. Barbe, Esq., Symington, November 27, 1867.

Sir,—I have much pleasure